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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1872. NO. 38.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Celebrated Historian Dead.

GENEVA, October 21.—Rev. Jean Henri Merle D'Aubigne, the celebrated historian of the Reformation, died suddenly to-day in this city. He was seventy-three years of age.

American Fleet Officers in Portugal.

LISBON, October 21.—The American fleet sailed today for Cadiz. The King and Queen visited the fleet on Saturday and lunched on board the flagship. On Sunday Admiral Alden and the captains of the squadron dined at the palace and were most cordially entertained by the King and Queen and members of the royal family.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, October 21.—Admiral Cochran, of the fleet of the Royal Navy, died last night.

William M. Evarts, late American counsel before the Geneva Tribunal, and Miss Zeilston, the actress, sailed from Liverpool for New York on last Saturday, in the Java.

PARIS, October 21.—Returns from Algeria of the recent by-election to fill vacancies in the National Assembly are very incomplete. Cremieux is ahead in all other candidates. It is not yet known who are elected in the departments of Calvados, Indre or Et Loir, but it is believed that the Radicals have been successful.

LONDON, October 21.—The gallery of a circus at Sheffield gave way to-night while filled with spectators and was precipitated on the heads of those below. It is reported seventy persons were injured by the accident and in the panic which ensued.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, October 21.—The Manhattan has arrived.

PLYMOUTH, October 21.—The steamship Hammonia has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, October 21.—The steamship Samaritan has arrived.

LONDON, October 21.—The steamer Mary, of Leith, while off that port, ran into the bark Caroline Mayer, of and from Gothenburg. The latter filled and sank in a few moments after the collision, and eight of her crew were drowned.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5 P. M., October 21.—Consols for money 92⅝@93; for account 92⅝. American securities—5-20s of '65, 91; 5-20s of '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 87½; new 5s, 88; Erie 49½. Turpentine 40s@41s 6d.

FRANKFORT, October 21.—American securities—20s of '62, 96⅝.

PARIS, October 21.—Rentes 52 francs 80 centimes.

ANTWERP, October 21.—Refined petroleum 51½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, October 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9⅜@9¾d; Orleans 10⅛@10⅜d; sales 14,000 bales, including for speculation and export 2,000 bales. Tresh receipts of Orleans for October delivery at 10¾d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Red winter wheat 11s 8d. Flour 25s. Corn 28s. Cheese 64s. Cumberland middlings 34s 6d; short middles 36s.

Another Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

A London letter says of the next Atlantic cable soon to be laid: "In addition to the present three Atlantic cables, a fourth is in course of rapid construction and embarkation on board the Great Eastern. This new cable is a duplicate of the French one, and is to have its *terminus* at Land's End and Halifax, the main length to be thirty-six hundred miles, and will cost, less the laying down, £1,220,000 and upward. It is being placed on board the Great Eastern in lengths of fifty miles or thereabouts, each of fifty nautical miles. Already a large portion is on board, and early in the coming year it is contemplated to put it in case. The experience of the past has given some important lessons in the construction of this cable, and every improved new feature that has been submitted by electricians and engineers has met with investigation and adoption. The machinery for submerging and laying is also improved, and marine cable laying is now a thing of the past and very easy. The London Telegraphic Construction and Maintenance Company, with their immense cable and net profits of last year amounting to £115,500, and having a monopoly, found it a very easy thing to lay Anglo-American cables. The next thing expected is the reduction of the rates of messages."

CAMBRIA IRON WORKS.

Again in Full Operation, Except One Department—Remarkable Energy and Enterprise.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., October 21, 1872.

This morning the old and new rail mills, the old puddling mill, twenty-two puddling and thirty heating furnaces of the Cambria iron works were started and are working to their full capacity, rolling steel and iron rails. The entire works are running, with the exception of a new puddling mill, or nine inch mill, and it will start next week. These mills were destroyed by fire one week ago. This early start, as an instance of wonderful energy and enterprise, evokes admiration and satisfaction on the part of the employees, is without parallel.

CLARION COUNTY.

Republican Jubilee Over the Election of State Senator.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLARION, Pa., October 21, 1872.

The Grant and Wilson Central Club held a political meeting here Saturday night, at their club rooms, over the election of State Senator in this district. Theo. S. Wilson addressed the meeting, after which a grand torchlight procession took place.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC.

Its Alarming Prevalence in Buffalo—Fatal Cases.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 21.—The horse disease prevails here to an alarming extent. Fully one-half of the horses are affected, and a few fatal cases have occurred. The street railway companies have one hundred horses sick, and have taken off some of their cars. The livery stables have stopped business. Every horse attached to O'Brien's circus, which came here from Canada yesterday, is sick.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 21, 1872.

ARREST FOR INTERFERING WITH A CANVASSER.

On Saturday Geo. A. Heinrich, a prominent Democrat of the eleventh ward, was arrested upon the accusation of a special deputy marshal for alleged interference with the latter's duties as canvasser for the election. On being taken before Mr. Davenport, federal election commissioner, who is also United States commissioner, bail was refused, and Heinrich ordered to Ludlow street jail. To-day Heinrich was again brought before Commissioner Davenport, who admitted him to bail in the sum of $5,900, and adjourned the hearing of the case to Thursday. The case excited a great deal of interest, inasmuch as it involves principles arising under the new election law for this city.

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE RING.

Judge Brady to-day said he would announce the decision on Wednesday on the motion to quash the indictment against Tweed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The rumor that an indictment had been found against Sheriff O'Brien is untrue. Tweed did not appear in Court to-day, but his friends again say he will present himself to-morrow. Two Commissioners of the new Court House are reported implicated by the Grand Jury for complicity in ring frauds.

NOMINATIONS INDORSED.

The Committee of Seventy to-night indorsed the nomination of Wm. F. Havemeyer for Mayor, Noah Davis for Supreme Court Justice, and Hooper C. Van Voorst for Judge of the Superior Court.

A DETECTIVE ARRESTED.

Detective Howard was arrested to-day on an indictment for aiding Chief of Police McWilliams of Jersey City, who it is alleged was concerned in the First National Bank robbery, to escape from a deputy sheriff a few days since. The trial of Chief McWilliams and Detective Doyle commences on Thursday at Jersey City.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, October 21, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

From Michigan to Lake Ontario and thence to the Ohio valley, brisk to fresh southwest winds, cloudy weather and rain belts. In the New England and Middle States, southerly winds, warm and threatening weather. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, easterly and southerly winds, with pretty cloudy weather in the former, cloudy weather and rain on Gulf. In Northwest and thence on Tuesday over Lakes Michigan and Superior and to the upper Ohio valley, northwest winds, cool and cloudy but clearing weather. Cautionary signals are displayed at Toledo and Detroit.

Coal Oil Accident at Columbus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., October 21, 1872.

Miss Mary Price, residing in the eastern part of the city, with her father, was terribly injured by a coal oil explosion yesterday. Her brother, who wanted some warm vinegar to bathe his horse's leg, came into the kitchen and found what he supposed to be the vinegar jug on the stove to warm, but which afterwards proved to be a jug of coal oil. In a few minutes the jug became heated and exploded, throwing the burning oil all over Miss Price, setting her clothing on fire. The unfortunate girl ran up stairs to get something to smother the flames, but in her confusion could find nothing, and setting the carpet on fire. She then ran out, and was found lying insensible in the yard with an old coffee sack around her. She was so badly burned that it is impossible for her to recover.

Probable Oil Strike Near Wooster, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, OHIO, October 21, 1872.

The Wooster Mining Association, which for some time past has been boring for oil in Killbuck valley, two miles west of Wooster, are jubilant to-day over the fact that at the depth of one hundred and seventy-five feet they struck oil in a heavy volume of gas that threw the water eight feet up in the conductor and to the check-box. The gas burns readily. The oil men pronounce the indication a good premium, and predict oil at four hundred feet.

Jail Delivery at Anderson, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ANDERSON, IND., October 21, 1872.

Three prisoners confined in our county jail made good their escape last night by digging through the wall. Said to be the notorious Jesse W. Willard Bason, a noted burglar, and under arrest for the robbery of Quicks & Co.'s store, in Franklin, this county, last month.

Sunday Liquor Question in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 21.—The police reported for yesterday one hundred and twenty-one violations of the Sunday liquor law. The offenders are cited to appear for trial on Saturday. Under the auspices of the Sunday Liberty League some five thousand persons will to-morrow participate in a demonstration against the enforcement of the ordinances.

Run on a Wheeling Bank.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 21.—Quite an excitement occurred in this city on Saturday evening by a run made on the German bank by its depositors, some misunderstanding occurring about the indorsement of a check was the cause. All demands were promptly met, and the directors to-day publish say he will present himself to-morrow. Two Commissioners of the new Court House are reported implicated by the Grand Jury for complicity in ring frauds.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

The Wilmington *Commercial* protests against the classification which puts down Delaware as one of the States to be conceded to Greeley. It says: "Delaware is not certain for Greeley. On the contrary, it is altogether likely to vote for Grant, and at the very worst must be classified as doubtful. We mean this, seriously. Delaware cannot be claimed as a Greeley State."

Our readers will remember that Mr. Robert Peysert, postmaster at Bethlehem, Pa., was arrested on the day before the late election, on a charge of procuring fraudulent naturalization papers for one John Ernest Harnish, a German laborer, who understands little English. Mr. Peysert demanded an immediate hearing, when the Democratic Dogberry before whom he was taken refused to grant, holding him in heavy bail for trial at Court. How it now turns out that Harnish was arrested on a charge of having in his possession fraudulent papers, taken before this same magistrate and frightened into signing an affidavit, which he did not have read to him, and would not have understood had it been done, that Postmaster Peysert had furnished the papers. Harnish has now made a second affidavit, entirely exonerating Mr. Peysert, and the prosecution has been withdrawn. This spikes one of the reformers' biggest guns.

The Troy *Press* is a Greeley convert, and this is the way it announces the result in South Carolina:

Governor—Franklin J. Moses, Jr., nigger.
Lieut. Gov.—R. B. Gleaves, nigger.
Treasurer—Francis L. Cardozo, nigger.
Sec. of State—Henry E. Hayne, called white.
Attorney General—Samuel W. Melton, nigger.
Supt. Education—Justus K. Jillson, nigger.
Con. at Large—R. H. Cain, nigger.
1. Joseph H. Rainey, nigger.
2. Alonzo J. Ranster, nigger.
3. Robert B. Elliot, nigger.
4. Alex. S. Wallace, called white.

Mr. Greeley, since he joined the Democratic party, has transferred his affections from the boys in blue to the boys in gray. Of the latter he once wrote: "We have had some experience of the Southern soldier in the regular service of the army and navy, and should feel obliged to describe him as a person too avaricious to resign and too cowardly to fight; a party who acts as a spy in his own camp; who unlocks the gates of his country's fortresses to his country's foes, and then, having made all the mischief his little head can plan or his weak hands execute, skulks away and hides among his peers in the darkness."

Hon. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, comes to Pennsylvania in a day or two, to stump some of the districts in behalf of the Republican ticket. He expresses the belief that the Keystone State will give 30,000 majority.

The Washington *National Republican* says: "Andrew G. Curtin has not yet made up his mind on the Presidential question. There is a rumor in Philadelphia that if he does so Alex. McClure will print a letter in which he declared that he favored Mr. Greeley before the late election. If this report be true, it only illustrates how hollow and treacherous were the recent professions of certain leading Republicans in regard to the October and November contest."

Mr. William F. Havemeyer, who was nominated for Mayor of New York by a number of reform organizations, declines to be a candidate. He thinks that, despite the recent development of frauds in the management of municipal affairs, the people are not yet sufficiently aroused organized to redeem the government from corruption.

The Quitman, Ga., *Democratic Review*, an influential paper in its section, lately said: "You may talk about peace, and reconciliation, and fraternization as much as you please, but we see our way to terrible vengeance upon the government, and upon the hearts, through the election of Horace Greeley. When we do so debase our manhood—when we do so degrade all the noble feelings of humanity as to stand over the graves of the Confederate dead, and in the language of the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform, proclaim, 'We bury the past with gratitude for heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers of the North,' we deserve to have the roots of our manhood rotted, and may God's thunderbolt lay us lifeless over the sacred mound we thus dishonor.

The New York *Nation* indulges in some deductions from the October election results, which may be profitably studied by distinguished politicians of all parties; as, for instance: "No matter how grand a State idea that we have been defeated in Ohio and Senator, or how powerful an organ, it is mainly as the Governor and Senator and organ of your party, and not of yourself, that you are really defeated. Mr. Curtin and Mr. Forney are notable exemplifications of this remark, and in a small way the State in the Union will be full of similar illustrations."

At the meeting of the Straight-out Executive Committee in Harrisburg last week, it was resolved to put no electoral ticket in the field for O'Conor and Adams, as it would entail heavy expense with no prospect of success. The committee also recommended that honest persons refrain from taking any part in the Presidential contest.

The Philadelphia *Press* speaks of "unblushing corruption at the polls in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and elsewhere throughout the State." There is not was a fairer election held in this city than that of the 8th inst. Even the Democrats admit this. There has been no charge of corruption of any kind made, and no ground for such existed.

The New York *World* says, editorially: "The candor which we always aim to practice does not permit us to say that, as things now look, Mr. Greeley's chances are better than those of General Grant, even equal to Grant's. It is still possible that Mr. Greeley may be elected, though not probable. But the chief reason why he may be elected is that he is not also a strong probability, lies in the dampening effect of the fraudulent Pennsylvania election on the courage and spirits of the Democratic party. If all Democrats had fortitude and steadiness to look the situation squarely in the face and take it for thinking, there would be no ground for despondent misgivings. We could still carry the election. But we (Democratic brethren (to use a trite bucolic figure) would 'stand up to the fodder.' The honest Democrats want a different kind of 'fodder' to 'stand up to.' They are not fond of old and stale Republican husks.

In another article but two columns removed from the above extract, the *World* says: "A comparison of the political situation at the present time with that of four years ago after the October elections must sadly and confound what the prospects of the success of the Democracy are much brighter now than then." Seymour's prospective loss looked gloomy enough, but nothing to compare with those of Greeley in 1872.

Mercer county cast but one vote against the constructing amendment, in a total poll of 20,000.

The Sharon *Times*, Democratic, thinks the result of the recent State elections was not so bad, after all: "what we last week termed an inglorious defeat is now called a victory, and we are charged with a retreat, which has left the Liberal and Democratic coalition troops in good discipline, and not only ready but anxious to prepare for another battle." If this "talk backs" they may possibly be ready for another conflict in 1876.

We hear numerous complaints throughout Lehigh county, says the Allentown *Chronicle*, against the manner in which the Congressional matter was managed by the Democratic Ring. Acker, it appears, is regarded as a much abused man, and the justice-loving people of the Democratic party condemn the perfect bulldozing he was unceasingly subjected to by a doctor in their nominating convention. Their words of reproach are directed against the Democratic ring. They say Allentown Democrats always insist upon a policy of "rule or ruin," and that the people are determined to put an end to this thing as soon as possible.

Pratt, of Corry, sickens of his Liberal enterprise, in conducting a newspaper in that particular channel, and sells out. We get but few election returns in detail. There is little comfort in them. . . . We have not yet determined to continue the *New Era* beyond this campaign. If the Liberal party no longer has a mission, some further arrangements will be necessary."

Dr. Greeley is making lots of trouble. The matter of the payment of his expenses at Cincinnati has been brought into court.

The returns show that the Prohibition ticket has less strength in Ohio this year than it had last. The counties of Cuyahoga, Delaware, Morgan and Trumbull are the only ones that gave the Prohibitionists more than a hundred votes. In Cuyahoga they got 192 votes, whereas last year they polled 387 votes. In twenty-one counties not a single vote was polled for the Prohibition ticket.

Honest, Democratic workingmen, what think you of the language of the central Confederate organ, the Harrisburg *Patriot*, given here? "The Columbia *Herald* says that seventy-five Democratic laborers, employed at mills and furnaces at that place, who would ordinarily have voted for Buckalew, remain a *daily* voted for Hartranft. Information to a similar effect reaches us from Lewistown and other localities. If the Constitutional Convention, soon to assemble, fail to put the claws of the gentlemen who hold their employees to their polar star in a manly head of voting cattle, it will fail short of its duty."

The Harrisburg *Patriot* asks, poetically:

"Is there not some choose,
Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man
Who owns his fatigueness so his country's ruin?"

Perhaps Buckalew can answer that conundrum. If not, try Curtin, Forney or McGee.

A faint glimmer of reason has penetrated the mind of George Wilkes, who writes in his *Spirit of the Times* newspaper in this strain, of the October elections: "First, in this matter, candor compels us to declare that we must expel from our minds the puerile idea that we have been defeated in Ohio and Pennsylvania solely by the corrupt use of money. There was, doubtless, a large amount of villainy practiced at the polls in both the above-named States on Tuesday last; but to believe that the decision in both was the result of fraud, and fraud alone, is to insult in fact but ten times more absurd in promulgation as an act of policy. But the true translation of our present situation is that we were defeated, and to be in the opening cases of Vermont and Maine. In both of those States the Democratic influence of this campaign, the Democrats did not turn out and vote."

In one of the precincts of Chester county, Pa., the Democracy took forcible possession of a colored man one hundred and three years of age, carried him to the polls, put a Confederate ticket into his hand and compelled him to vote it. He was too old to resist. Fraud, fraud, fraud!

The Brink of the Bloody Chasm—free trade Brinkerhoff, chairman of the Ohio Liberal Republican Committee.

The Mobile *Democrat* ventures this prediction: "We look for a majority in Pennsylvania for General Grant little short of an hundred thousand. It was very well understood at the Baltimore convention that so far as the Democrats of Pennsylvania were concerned the support of Mr. Greeley in November was to be conditioned upon the election of Buckalew in October. The Democrats had only a few thousand to gain on the last election to secure Buckalew's success. They say to the Liberals: 'If you will help us to elect Buckalew, we will help you to elect Greeley.' The Liberals have failed to fulfill their side of the contract, and the Democrats look for the Democrats to withdraw from their side. We predict in Pennsylvania the lightest Democratic vote and the heaviest Republican vote ever polled in the State.

In a Michigan village a Greeley and Brown flag floats above the main street, suspended at either end by a coffin factory. It may have made friends of those whose services it will first need.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: "Will the proud people of Pennsylvania hand name under this latter insult to their manhood? Will they permit the impudent swindle perpetrated in their name by an unknown man to pass unrebuked? God of Liberty! is there no punishment for the demons in human shape whose presence here defiles the sanctity of the pit and peoples the land with thieves and murderers who seize and control the ballot-box?" Goodness gracious! That's about what Greeley used to say of the Democrats.

The Philadelphia *Press* and the Lancaster *Express* have formed a mutual admiration society, and almost daily toast each other with compliments on their political honesty.

The enormous frauds practiced by the Democracy of Scranton will be the subject of judicial investigation. The frauds were so apparent that even conscientious Democrats cannot deny or excuse them. At the time appointed for the hearing in the cases of Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, Mayor Mullen and others, charged by a Democratic tool named Beamish with bribing election officers and voters, in order to frighten the Republicans and prevent them from prosecuting Democrats who were guilty of the same and kindred frauds, the prosecutor and his witnesses failed to appear, and the cases were dismissed.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Monthly Report of Production.

Stock on Hand—Shipments During September—Effect of the "Shut Down" Policy—Development, &c.

The Titusville *Herald*, in its monthly petroleum report, says:

As in some districts many of the wells were shut down during the last five or ten days of the month of September, it is impossible to give a correct idea of the quantity of oil that would have been produced had not the shutting down movement been inaugurated. The total yield, as shown by the stocks held on the first days of September and October, and the shipments meantime, was in round numbers 495,000 barrels, or a daily average of over 16,500 barrels. This is a decrease of about 2,300 barrels from the report for August. The yield at Parker's Landing increased nearly 700 barrels per day, and the wells were worked up to October 1st, while in the Tidioute and Hickory districts the pumping of most of the wells was stopped after the 20th of September, and in some parts of the districts work was suspended during the last days of the same month. Precisely what effect the shutting down of the wells will have, cannot of course be determined, nor can an intelligent or valuable estimate be made as to what extent the future product will be influenced, as the history of producing furnishes no parallel to the movement of September, and therefore no basis on which to form an estimate. However, it is expected that the Tidioute, Hickory and Parker's Landing wells will produce fully as much if not more than they did therefore to the time that pumping of them was suspended, but in almost all the other districts it is believed that the wells will be more or less injured.

THE PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the production for September:

	Barrels.
Total shipments of crude for September, 1872, of bbls of 45 gallons	510,108
Add to reduce to bbls of 45 gallons each	28,570
Total shipments of bbls of 43 gallons each	538,938
Stock on hand September 1st	951,410
Stock on hand October 1st	914,423
Deduct decrease on October 1st	36,987
Total production during September	496,446
Average per day in September, 1872, for 30 days	16,561
Average per day in September, 1871	17,048
Daily decrease Sept., 1872, over Sept., 1871	487

The following shows the average product of the Pennsylvania oil district during the months indicated:

	1867.
September	9,700
October	9,600
November	1,500
December	10,400

MONTHS	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
January	8,700	10,192	12,634	15,477	16,368
February	9,200	9,967	13,000	15,000	16,561
March	8,621	9,891	12,385	13,457	15,986
April	8,837	11,067	12,974	13,308	16,938
May	8,790	13,503	14,166	14,000	16,561
June	10,102	11,334	14,817	14,806	17,749
July	10,693	12,697	16,969	17,202	18,151
August	11,951	13,187	17,205	16,561	16,561
September	11,033	12,645	19,489	17,048	16,561
October	11,000	12,000	19,000	17,000	487
November	10,275	13,317	18,012	16,651	
December	9,737	13,844	19,214	16,703	

THE STOCK.

There was a further decrease in the total stock held in the region amounting to 36,987 barrels, the total on the 1st inst. footing up 914,423 barrels, against 951,410 barrels on the first day of September. This decrease was mainly in stock held at the wells, it being reduced nearly thirty thousand barrels, and the stock in tanks only about two thousand. There is an increase in stock as compared with the first of October of last year of 418,767 barrels.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORY.

There was an increase of fourteen in the number of drilling wells, wholly in the Parker district, some of the upper districts showing a falling off in work. The increase was the result of the collapse of the movement in the Parker district, and many of the operators immediately resuming active operations. Owing to the suspension of production, there has been no development of new territory.

THE SHIPMENTS.

The shipments in September show a falling off over the previous month of 2,300 barrels, the returns not being included in the shipments. The following re-capitulates:

	Barrels.
To New York	191,848
To Cleveland	106,190
To Boston	72,326
To Philadelphia	70,166
To Pittsburg, across the Belt	56,672
To other points	51,734
Total	510,108

OHIO NEWS.

Captain H. C. Williams has been appointed inspector of railway bridges in Ohio.

Mrs. Eliza W. Furguson, a sister of Fanny Fern, died in Columbus last month.

Ravenna has an ear of corn of the Yellow Dent variety, a foot in length, seven inches in circumference at the but, and containing twelve rows of well developed kernels.

John Corhan, a tobacco dealer in Ripley, shot his brother-in-law, Frank Silwell, last Tuesday afternoon, and the latter has since died of his wounds. No particulars of the affair have been received.

A young man named John Heffner, whose parents reside near Brandt, while returning home from Tippecanoe, on Tuesday night last, fell from a load of unloaded gun, was shot and killed by the accidental discharge of the piece.

Circleville boasts an Enoch Arden. This fellow didn't look into the window, however, and go off to pine away in secret, and perish with a broken heart. He means business, and says he'll "make it hot for 'em."

P. Wilmer, a teacher employed in the Franciscan school on Liberty street, Cincinnati, was up before the police court, recently, on the charge of brutally whipping a child named Jessie Lee, in his charge. He was fined $20 and costs, and bound over in the sum of $500 to keep the peace for a year.

A Cleveland paper says a gentle consternation about street names on the city lamps in the following paragraph: "While we are paying out $75,000 for a light house to guide the land mariner into port, shall a few dollars be saved in getting bewildered 'land lubbers' something to steer by."

Bridgeport has been having a novel dead body sensation. A box was discovered in charge of the express company that emitted the most horrible odor that the crowd at once determined that some terrible "trunk mystery" must be concealed therein. At first the box was opened and found to contain the body of a dead pig, suffering from a recent change of weather. The crowd dispersed in silence.

Mrs. Lois Miller, a revolutionary widow, is said to be living at New Manchester, one hundred and nine years old.

There are now 887 convicts in the State penitentiary at Columbus. It is a great pity that so many liberals should lose their votes.

Hugh Brodrick, a farmer, residing one mile from New Madison, was found dead in his wagon yard Wednesday morning. He had been in town late in the evening with a load of grain, returning after dark, and when his team into the yard, and had evidently fallen from it, as there was a concussion on his head, though the skull was not fractured. Whisky did it.

Winter apples are selling at Cadiz at one dollar a barrel.

A Presbytery in Ohio, with near two thousand communicants, gave last year less than two hundred dollars to the Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, being not more than ten cents apiece.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Ohio Association of the Swedenborgian Church took place last week at Urbana. The meeting was well attended, and the reports show the society in a prosperous condition.

Cleveland, with a population of little more than 100,000, has nin-ty-five churches.

Ex-President Finney, of Oberlin, Ohio, has just passed his eightieth birthday. His health, which was much impaired last spring, is so improved that he is again able to preach.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Narrow Gauge in Mexico.

The annual report of the Mexican Narrow Gauge Company, submitted at the last meeting in London, states that the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico will be completed the present year. The whole upper section, from Mexico to Puebla, 81 miles, has been completed. The receipts in 1871 were £137,847; working expenses £70,530; net balance £67,317; an increase of £20,000 over the preceding year. The receipts on the lower sections, from Vera Cruz to Tortin, seventy miles, were, in 1871, £60,166, and the net income was £7,965. The report on both sections shows a steady increase, notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the country. Considerable expenses were entailed for guarding trains against depredations by guerrillas. A very large increase in the passenger traffic is anticipated from the opening of the line, and that grain and minerals will constitute the chief items of freight. Among the latter it is stated mines will be transported for smelting in England.

THERE is a grand row among the opera singers and their partisans, journalists, and public, in New York. The friends of Clara Louise Kellogg declare that she is being shoved aside to accommodate Lucca. The leading editor of one of the evening papers has been personally attacked by Maretzek, because, as he alleges, they have ignored the claims of a charming artiste and lovely woman, and he'll be d—d if he'll stand it. Music has a charm she'er abused. Finally the management have shut down on all the small dailies and all the weeklies, and even for the large dailies they will print no criticisms of any opera. The management have likewise excluded that large and respectable class of musicians and music-lovers, professionally, amateurs and *dilettanti*, who have always hitherto been admitted to the theatres as free applauses—a duty which, so far as opera goes, at least, American audiences do not perform. Now for a change. These conditions it is readily understood that the opera season is not an artistic success. The Lucca nights are crowded to suffocation, but the Kellogg nights, yet it is said Miss Kellogg never sang so well or acted so well as on the present occasion. She is undoubtably to drive Miss Kellogg back to English opera, where she will no doubt create a *furore* and make a fortune.

FREDERICK BARNEY, of Paris, has invented an apparatus to aid in swimming, novel yet simple, which consists of supplying the human inflation of the air end by a coffin factory. It may have made friends of those whose services it will first need.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: "Will the proud people of Pennsylvania hand name under this latter insult to their manhood? Will they permit the impudent swindle perpetrated in their name by an unknown man to pass unrebuked? God of Liberty! is there no punishment for the demons in human shape whose presence here defiles the sanctity of the pit and peoples the land with thieves and murderers who seize and control the ballot-box?" Goodness gracious! That's about what Greeley used to say of the Democrats.

The Philadelphia *Press* and the Lancaster *Express* have formed a mutual admiration society, and almost daily toast each other with compliments on their political honesty.

The enormous frauds practiced by the Democracy of Scranton will be the subject of judicial investigation. The frauds were so apparent that even conscientious Democrats cannot deny or excuse them. At the time appointed for the hearing in the cases of Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, Mayor Mullen and others, charged by a Democratic tool named Beamish with bribing election officers and voters, in order to frighten the Republicans and prevent them from prosecuting Democrats who were guilty of the same and kindred frauds, the prosecutor and his witnesses failed to appear, and the cases were dismissed.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Democrats Abandoning Greeley.

Their Organizations Apply for Republican Documents.

THE DEFECTION WIDESPREAD.

Another Interesting Rebel Document.

Mr. Greeley's Peace Negotiations in a Clearer Light.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1872.

The Republican Committee is having a very unexpected character of business thrown upon it, being no less than a demand on a large scale for a certain class of their documents from Democratic organizations in various parts of the country. The avowed object of these sending orders for the documents is to secure the defeat of Mr. Greeley. The publications which are chiefly called for are Greeley's anti-Democratic record and his denunciations of the South, Grant's record upon amnesty, Schurz's report upon the condition of the South, and some financial exhibits made by the Committee. Some of these Democratic clubs announce that they shall vote for Grant, others that they intend to stay away from the polls and induce as many Democrats as possible to do the same. Their purpose is not so much to elect Grant as to defeat Greeley by such a decided vote as will show clearly to the country that he was repudiated by the rank and file of the Democracy. This movement is wide-spread and on no mean scale, as is evidenced by orders of the kind indicated received within a few days past. One committee in New York city sent for twenty thousand documents, another from Chicago ordered ten thousand, and Judge Edmunds gave orders on Saturday to print forty thousand to meet demands of this kind coming in. Aside from the information received through those sending these orders, the Committee has very full information from all Northern and Western States that the defection of the Democracy is rapidly increasing in spite of all attempts of the leaders to stop it.

Another Rebel Document.

An elaborate defense of Senator B. G. Clay of his own and Prof. Holcombe's management of the Niagara Falls negotiations has been found among the Rebel archives, dated St. Catharines, Aug. 11, 1865, and addressed as having been written by the Secretary of State Benjamin, Sept. 12, 64. The defense was called out by an attack upon Clay and his confreres in the Richmond *Examiner* and Petersburg *Reveiw*. After referring to the visit paid them at the Falls by Northern politicians, which visits are not given, Clay gives an account of George N. Sanders's agency, saying:

"He informed us that Mr. Greeley would visit us in a few days, and that Mr. Thayer would accompany him. His antecedents that he was a sincere friend of peace, even to the extent of submission. He left us, and Mr. S. to say that we would be glad to receive him."

Mr. Clay then expresses great surprise that Mr. Greeley addressed them as accredited peace agents, and in reference to other matters, says:

"We never sought, or desired a safe conduct to Washington or an interview with Mr. Lincoln. We never [illegible] any other purpose than that of peace to any person that did not embrace the independence of the Confederate States."

The publication of this letter on the rebel government that their apparent negotiation with Mr. Greeley had seriously weakened Mr. Lincoln, and upon this point says:

"If we could but admit the assertions of both peace and war Democrats, uttered to us in person or through the press, that Mr. Lincoln's election was secured with Mr. Greeley has been promotive of our wishes. It has impressed all but fanatical abolitionists with the opinion that a reunion with the United States Congress presides over the government of the United States.

Elsewhere, on the same point, Mr. Clay says:

"All the Democratic presses denounce Mr. Lincoln's manifesto in strong terms, and many Republican papers, among them the New York *Tribune*, admit it was a blunder. Mr. Greeley has been chagrined and lacerated by it, as his articles clearly show. I am told by those who profess to have heard his private expression of opinion and feeling, that he curses the day he placed his name on the ticket, and he considers himself as deceived and maltreated by the administration. From all I can see in the North I am sure that the correspondence has tended strongly toward consolidating the Democracy and dividing the Republicans, and encouraging them for the sake of the contest.

The dispatch is lengthy and interesting, and will soon be published in full.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Chicago Business Men Oppose the Proposed Reissue of Greenbacks.

CHICAGO, October 21.—The meeting of business men at the Chamber of Commerce to consider the question of the reissue of greenbacks, resulted in opposition to the policy of inflation, in favor of specie or free banking, and a request upon Secretary Boutwell to continue the sales of gold and purchases of bonds.

LIKE ACTION BY PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—The Philadelphia Board of Trade passed the following resolution to-night: *"Resolved*, That the Philadelphia Board of Trade deprecates any such expansion of the currency as that proposed in the reissue of $44,000,000 legal tenders, and would advocate every suitable means for the resumption of specie payment."

PRAIRIES ON FIRE.

Great Devastation by the Flames near Omaha, Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEB., October 21.—The weather has been extremely dry for a week past, and prairie fires have been unusually destructive. The country for thirty miles about the city has been mostly burned over, and enormous quantities of hay and grain destroyed. Many German settlers have been burned out, and the loss will be heavy. Yesterday a prairie fire started about two miles north of the city, and burned up most of the fences, sheds and buildings in the race track and fair grounds. The soldiers at Omaha barracks were out all night last and saved the buildings. A dozen fires to prevent the burning of the barracks, and have been successful in stopping the fires in that direction.

A Fortunate Escape.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION CITY, IND., October 21, 1872.

Mr. Geo. Smith, Esq., his wife and a little girl, while crossing the rail

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1872.

GOVERNOR GEARY will probably issue his proclamation of the names of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, some time during the present week; the law requiring him to do so within fifteen days after the election. The Convention itself will assemble in the House of Representatives at the Capitol in Harrisburg on the third Tuesday of November, which falls on the 19th of that month. It will be called to order by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and it is generally understood that after its organization has been duly effected, and the proper officers chosen, the Convention will adjourn to reassemble in Philadelphia, the Act providing for the Convention investing it with general powers of adjournment as to time and place. The total number of delegates is one hundred and thirty-three, who are each to receive a compensation of one thousand dollars, with fifty dollars allowance for stationery and postage, and mileage at ten cents per mile circular, but, however, to be allowed at more than two sessions.

BEHOLD how lovely upon "Confederate" soil are the feet of the beautiful spirit of "reconciliation!" A movement is now on foot in some parts of the South to induce GREELEY'S friends to abstain from observing Thanksgiving day, on the ground that the President's proclamation "was issued under the exhilarating effect of the October elections," and that it was intended merely as a campaign document, and for the purpose of still further lacerating the wounded sensibilities of the Democracy. It is true there are some reasons why it could have been wished that the proclamation had been postponed until after the November election. Had it been delayed until then, the utter defeat of Greeleyism throughout the country would certainly have afforded strong additional cause for national rejoicing. Custom and precedent, however, prevented this. Still there is no doubt that, among the numerous mercies and blessings of the year, the American people will not fail to include the total destruction of the Confederate conspiracy as one of the choicest and best. But we are sorry that anybody should feel bad about it.

THE card recently published in the New York papers by the leading business men of that city, on the subject of the national finances and the Republican policy of administering them, promises to exert an admirable influence on the campaign, not only in New York but throughout the country generally. The signers of the card in question were men who are far more in the habit of looking at public questions from a business than a political standpoint. In the policy of the Republican party they see stability, safety and economy; while they look upon the election of GREELEY as a calamity which would entail the most disastrous financial and commercial results. The facts stated were so plain and simple, yet so cogent and convincing, that the card has been copied into nearly all the leading Republican papers of the Union, with, it is said, excellent effects upon the minds of workingmen, as well as business men, everywhere; since the former know that they have exactly the same interest in the results of the election which the monied classes have. What the recent meetings of the business men of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were to the campaign in this State, the address in question bids fair to be to that of the country at large.

TRADE PERIL OF ENGLAND.

The latest advices from the great commercial and manufacturing districts of England, particularly the latter, are indicative of a widespread feeling of uneasiness and distrust, notwithstanding that the upward tendency of prices has been so decisive and marked for some time past. The markets are subjected to influences on the effect of which it is impossible to reckon with confidence; while the knowledge of the fact that prices which are kept up by an artificial limitation of production are sure to lead to a corresponding reduction when the demand falls off, tends still further to increase the apprehension and sense of insecurity under which it is evident the manufacturers of that country are generally laboring. Added to these disturbing influences is the fact that the workingmen of Great Britain appear to be pushing to the extremest length the advantages they have obtained on account of the great demand for their labor and the present high prices of coal and iron in the market. The spirit of aggressive discontent seems to be fully aroused among them, and although they continue to wring concession after concession from their employers, the agitation for further increased rates of pay is maintained without the slightest diminution, with every prospect, too, of being kept up until the exigencies of the market peremptorily compel them to desist. Throughout the colliery and iron districts this is everywhere the case. Another advance of ten per cent. has recently been conceded by the manufacturers of Birmingham, Sheffield, and many other important industrial centers; while it is reported that the Amalgamated Association of Miners are about to demand an increase in wages of from twenty to thirty per cent.—to be enforced by a general "lock-out" should the demand be refused. In Scotland, also, a similar state of things exists, the prevalence of contracts to deliver iron and coal placing employers very much in the power of the workmen. Wages are being constantly increased, but still the production is not augmented. Indeed, it is said to be a general rule that the higher the wages the less the quantity of work done. It does not need any particular insight to see that, sooner or later, this condition of affairs will inevitably produce industrial stagnation, if not paralysis. Already the extreme rates of coal and iron have exercised a wide and far-reaching influence in stimulating production in other European States, bringing them into competition with Great Britain in not a few branches of industry heretofore exclusively monopolized by that country; while buyers, it is said, are everywhere holding back in anticipation of a decline; so that while the quantity of orders yet on hand will probably prevent any scarcity of work for some time to come, a reduction of wages must necessarily take place before many months have passed. Then will come the question whether the workingmen will consent to relinquish any portion of the advantage they have already gained, or whether capital shall be compelled to abandon the contest, withdraw from manufacture, and refuse employment to labor. That the time when this whole subject will assume its gravest phase. We have faith in the sober and thoughtful ideas which, upon the whole, animate the bulk of the intelligent workingmen of England, but it is not to be denied that a crisis is approaching which will tax their powers of conciliation to the utmost. When the clash of opposing interests is at its highest, the noble necessity of reciprocal concession is greatest. This is the test which awaits the employers and employed of England. Will they be equal to the emergency?

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN AMERICA AND IN FRANCE.

According to a newspaper organ of our Gallic fellow-citizens, "the politics of the present time offer a truly astonishing spectacle; beyond the ocean monarchical France is transforming herself into a republic, with the concurrence, more or less free and voluntary, of the royalists themselves, while republican America, on the contrary, is advancing toward monarchy under the impulsion, more or less blind and unreflecting, of the republicans themselves." The spectacle must be truly astonishing to those to whom it is visible, but the number, we fancy, is rather limited.

People who wish well to France may hope that she is really marching toward sound republicanism, and is destined to become a republic in fact. But the prospect is not as brilliant as one could wish. A late cable dispatch reports a scheme on foot to elect M. THIERS perpetual President of the so-called republic, and represents M. THIERS as himself in favor of the scheme. The act would probably not increase his power at all. Indeed, it is not clear that an increase of his power would be possible, as the President already wields an authority quite as absolute as was ever exercised by LOUIS NAPOLEON himself. THIERS is really dictator of France, and the National Assembly serves little other purpose than to register the acts of his will. If he wishes to be declared President for life, the Assembly is likely enough to gratify him. A majority of the members feel that they cannot dispense with his services, and as he is very old, and has no sons or other relatives eligible in popular estimation to succeed to his office, even the monarchists in the Assembly may think it a good stroke of policy to kill, by dishonoring, one great republican principle in the person of the most conspicuous upholder of republicanism.

M. EDOUARD LABOULAYE, who has for many years been laboring, by means of lectures and newspaper articles, to infuse some American and English ideas into the minds of his compatriots, has no hope of the establishment of well regulated liberty among them unless they can be delivered from one all prevalent and ruinous political error. This error is in the notion that in a democracy Assemblies ought man it is an article of faith that a republican Assembly, and especially a constituent Assembly, holds in its hands all the authority and all the rights of the nation. In other words, the Frenchman believes that the representatives of the people are the people themselves, and therefore possess unlimited power. Thus in the Assembly of to-day even a royalist Deputy may be heard to claim for the body to which he belongs all the powers which LOUIS XIV. claimed for himself when he exclaimed, "I myself am the State." The consequence is that nothing is sacred from the touch of a French National Assembly. Fancying that in itself the entire will or sovereignty of the people is embodied, it asserts and exercises all the powers ever asserted and exercised by a despot. Such an Assembly having been dissolved, and another elected or summoned to take its place, the second, confidently assuming that it has been invested with the same power, proceeds to legislate in the same sweeping style, and it may finally reverse nearly all that the first has done. In opposition and contrast to this view and manner of action, M. LABOULAYE points out the true principle and methods of democracy, as they are understood and practiced in the United States. Frankly accepting the principle of popular sovereignty, the Americans, in virtue of the principle, delegate to an assembly the power of making a constitution, but they go no farther. Americans never delegate the popular sovereignty itself—they keep that to themselves. "We," says LABOULAYE, "do precisely the opposite; we elect an Assembly merely that we may abdicate our sovereignty in favor of our representatives. Sovereignty having been delegated to them, all powers go with it, and as if this were not perilous enough, we take care that our representatives shall constitute but a single Assembly." The Assembly thus formed can do literally what it pleases, without limitation as to act or subject. In America, on the other hand, an assembly or convention, elected to frame or amend a constitution of a State, is strictly confined in its powers, and finds a long list of subjects which it dares not touch except to affirm and establish them. There are those ancient rights and liberties which have been for ages the heritage of the English speaking race, and which lie at the foundation of our free institutions. Having no such inheritance, and being too proud and too vain to borrow them, the French may have to do without them in the future as they have done in the past. At present, at any rate, they seem little capable of making the acquisition.

WHO'S afraid? Not that distinguished and influential GREELEY organ, the Missouri *Democrat*, certainly. That journal, whose editor disputes with THURLOW TEED the honor of being the first man in the United States to nominate the Confederate candidate, with whom GREELEY himself entered into correspondence concerning the Presidency, before receiving the nomination, and whose paper has received favorable recognition from the *Tribune* for the earnest and unselfish service it has rendered the cause of "reconciliation" and "reform," says:

"We battle against the hell-born policy which has trampled the fairest and noblest States of our great sisterhood beneath the unholy hoofs of African savages and shoulder-strapped brigands—the policy which has given up millions of our free born, high-souled brethren and sisters, countrymen and countrywomen of Washington, Rutledge, Marion and Lee, to the rule of gibbering, tones-eaten, devil-worshiping barbarians from the jungles of Dahomey, and peripatetic buccaneers from Cape Cod, Memphremagog, Hell and Boston."

Now, this is straightforward and downright. There is no possibility of misunderstanding such direct and forcible utterances as these: and it is respectfully suggested to those timorous organs and orators who are whistling feebly to keep their courage from sinking, and maintaining a dismal croak of fraud, fraud, should also summon into existence instincts and avowals of like heroic character. Don't play hypocrite any longer; but speak out squarely, even if the inspiration, like that of the above, does come from the bottomless pit.

A Newspaper Hoax.

The Kansas City, Mo. *Times* states that the body of a young lady, apparently twenty years old, was found floating in the Missouri river near that place on the 16th inst. A letter was found on her person, which the *Times* prints in full. The name given in the letter is Mary Jane Kyle; came to this country from Sheffield, England, nine weeks ago as nurse to an American lady; was turned adrift in Chicago with but a few dollars, and could find no employment; went further west and met similar experience; could not lead a life of shame because her dead mother would be watching her, etc., etc., and finally resolved on suicide. This reads suspiciously like that written by the young American girl who turned adrift in Europe by the lady who had taken her abroad as governess, and finding herself without money or friends, ended her sublunary troubles by jumping off London bridge into the Thames. We guess the *Times* hoaxed its readers.

A Remedy for Hay Fever.

It seems that the air of the island of Mackinaw is a sovereign remedy for the troublesome distemper known as hay fever, hay cold or rose cold. Patients resort there perfectly miserable, or expecting to be so, with the complaint, and are either relieved or escape it altogether. It may be that other places are yet to be found, the air of which is equally effectual. The New York *Evening Post* publishes extracts from a private letter written from Mackinaw, giving many remarkable instances where cures were produced. A Chicago lady, who had the asthmatic form of the disease so severely that her husband feared she could not survive another day in the city, lost every symptom of the disorder after being one day on the island.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* is not pleased with the boastfulness of its contemporary, the *Inquirer*, in comparing the improvements of the Quaker City with those of Chicago. The new buildings in Philadelphia, the *Bulletin* says, are supported by most part small dwellings costing two to four thousand dollars each, while those of Chicago have been large and elegant structures of great architectural pretensions, which cost many thousands of dollars each, and which will be permanent attractions to the city. It says in conclusion: "Many of our readers will find these remarks unpleasant, but it is necessary sometime to speak the truth plainly, even if it should prove unpalatable, and the sooner the Philadelphians shake up their minds that Philadelphia to the outside world is not a great city, the sooner they will be likely to take the proper steps for giving it the reputation to which upon many grounds it is entitled. More brag will certainly not advance us an inch beyond the position we occupy, which we now hold, and those who wish to see Philadelphia something more than a mere source of New York will do well to look the situation squarely in the face, and try to find out what is needed to improve it."

A HANNIBAL, Mo., paper states that a young lady in that city, whose career in life has been somewhat remarkable, has fallen heir to the handsome sum of $140,000 in England. It states that her father, an English gentleman of comfortable means, started with his wife and child for this country, to visit the gold regions of Pike's Peak. His wife died before the vessel reached New York, and the father was not long in following her. The daughter, a mere child, found refuge in the Home for the Friendless in New York city, and was afterward adopted by a family who removed with her to Hannibal. Through the British consulate at New York the girl was finally traced to her present home, and informed of her good luck.

REFERRING to the Nathan murder, the New York *World* says: "Hereby our detectives are on the wrong scent—if, indeed, they be following a scent at all—and as evidently they have overlooked plain facts—the large type of the game—in looking after irrelevant facts and small type." The *World* evidently refers to a theory, not to say belief extant, not much spoken of by the papers, but firmly fixed in the minds of not a few, yet not likely to be acted on, either by detectives or others. Will the *World* be more explicit about "the large type of the game?"

A CONGRESS of vine-growers has been held this autumn in the south of France, whose members, before separating, tried a most interesting experiment. This is a plan to counteract the destructive effects of frost—which, at certain critical periods, is fatal to their crops—by the creation of clouds of warm smoke, which shall hover over the ground. From vessels, combining a preparation of sulphur of tar, having been disposed at intervals over the vineyards, were set fire to, and produced thick clouds, which hovered over the land and spread for miles around. An important point in the plan is its cheapness.

Two brothers named young, living near Kansas City, Mo., had a serious quarrel on the 16th inst., which ended in one of them shooting and instantly killing the other. The fratricide fled, and has not yet been arrested, although the people turned out en masse in pursuit. The cause of the quarrel was this: The sister of the two brothers was waited upon by a young man who was obnoxious to one of the brothers, but who, it is stated, was favored by the other brother and the father. This led to bitter quarrels, which finally ended as stated above.

A WRITER in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* believes that the proper solution of the coal problem has been found in railroad connections with the mines. "To become a dealer in coal under a system of daily supply by rail will not require capital, and that fact settles, instead of being confined to a few large dealers, making combinations for exorbitant rates easy, will be open to all, and coal famines impossible." The building of five or six miles of new railroad will, he says, open communication with Briar Hill for iron manufacture, and can be transported and sold at low prices.

A PEARL fishing expedition is fitting out at Melbourne, to test the pearl fisheries along the southwest coast of the Australian Continents. The expenses of a twelve months' expedition are set down at $5,000, and the expected net profits $22,000. The projectors of the enterprise depend mainly on the mother-of-pearl, which sells readily in the English market at from $425 to $1,125 per ton, but the pearls will represent a considerable item.

A NEW process of distilling petroleum has been discovered by M. Tatro. From two to four per cent. of sulphuric acid is mixed with the crude oil, and then four to six per cent. of dry lime is added. A crimson oil in a larger proportion of distillate is obtained. The process, whatever its advantages may be, will benefit the refiner of light oil rapidly corroding the interior of the stills from the acid mixture.

A DEPOSIT of native glauber salt has been discovered in the Caucasus. The spot where it is found is a bowl-shaped depression, half a square mile in extent, sixty feet deep, destitute of vegetation, and surrounded on three sides by wave-shaped hills. The vein of pure glauber salt is five feet thick.

Small-pox, according to Dr. Carl Both, of Boston, is merely the escape of superfluous albuminous substances into the tissues of the periphery of the body, and it is caused by want of salt. Pass the salt-cellar.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Harsh Treatment, Hard Work and Poor Pay.

Mr. J. H. McNairn, discusses, in the last number of the *Railroad Gazette*, the treatment of employees on many of our railroads, declaring that it is so harsh and unfeeling that something should be done for the present amelioration and future protection of the Class. He states that the peculiarities of their work prevents these men from concerted action in any of the movements to secure better wages and a reduction of the hours of labor. "Although it may not be possible in all cases to diminish the hours of labor, it is quite possible," Mr. McNairn thinks, "for railroad managers to have a good deal more care for the health and welfare of employees. It may be difficult to say beyond what point human endurance should not be taxed, for any reason less than the preservation of life and property; but an officer who continues a subordinate at a responsible duty until he is overcome by fatigue and necessarily unfit for duty, when he might have been relieved, certainly takes upon himself the responsibility for the results of such incompetency." Instances were cited where men were put to such strains that no person, however robust, could fail to break down. An engineman on a long line, taking out a freight train on Thursday morning, returned Friday evening, after thirty-six hours, continuous labor, and after four hours' sleep was called up to repeat the journey. Feeling that he was unable to go, he said so, but no excuse would be taken, and he again started out, returning on Sunday evening, having meantime had but three hours' rest. Frequent repetition of similar hardships broke the man down, and for weeks he was confined to his bed, his pay stopping when he quit work. Cases like this, Mr. McN. says, are of frequent occurrence, and in one instance at least resulted in a deplorable loss of life and property.

"A telegraph operator who was required to receive and execute instructions for the crossing of trains, after having been on continuous duty for days, notwithstanding repeated and urgent appeals for relief, became so exhausted as to be unable to receive a continuous message or write a line without dropping his pen and failing asleep. There were men at adjoining stations on either side who might have been sent to lighten the terrible pressure, but were not; and a shocking and utterly unwarranted slaughter of human life and an immense destruction of property were the finale."

Besides all this, many of the dangers to which these trainmen are daily subjected might, at small cost to railway companies, be obviated. The lowness of bridges has caused the death or disabling of many good men. Another prolific source of death and disability is the defective coupling arrangement of freight cars, and the position of buffers so near the draw-heads, which often catch the arms and sometimes the bodies of unfortunate brakemen, crushing them out of all semblance of humanity. This latter matter is easily remediable, and railway managers should be compelled by law to furnish proved couples for all cars, for whatever purpose used.

"Many railways have mutual benefit societies to which all employees can, and in some instances must, belong, which make weekly payments in cases of disability, or pay a fixed sum in case of death. This, however, is not sufficient, and an employee should feel that when compelled to go into a dangerous position the sacrifice he may have to make to duty will not be overlooked. There should on all railways be a fund established from which allowances could be made. This would seem to be the most appropriate disposition which could be made of the very considerable amounts which many companies levy on employees in fines for the infraction of rules, and which often disappear mysteriously without reaching the general account. Here many distressing cases are constantly arising in which men have been rendered incapable of supporting themselves, while in the performance of their duty, and have been most heartlessly turned adrift, too often to die."

Mr. McNairn states that the lives of a greater number of trainmen are yearly sacrificed in the ways above enumerated than result from all the great railway, steamboat and mine disasters put together. These latter occurrences are telegraphed from one end of the land to the other, but railway employees drop quietly and unnoticed out of existence, a single paragraph, "killed by the buffers," being about all the notice they receive. Coroners' juries return verdicts of "accidental death," and there the matter ends. The subject is one which all railway corporations should take under consideration.

News from the Arctic Ocean and the Outstanding Polar Fleet.

Dr. Peterman, the eminent geographer of Gotha, Germany, has received intelligence from Hammerfest (Norway), bearing date August 24, of the successful progress of one of the outstanding Polar expeditions, commanded by Captain Altmann. This is the first tidings that has reached us of any of the Arctic fleet of explorers, and contains some interesting facts. Captain Altmann found that this year the coast of Spitzbergen has been remarkably free from ice as a safe for navigation, which is highly encouraging for the results of the various ships now making for the high latitudes in the open ocean. This officer also rediscovered and landed upon King Carl's Land, which had been sighted, but never before visited by any expedition. Captain Altmann found that it consisted of three large and many small islands, lying in the throat of the Polar stream that pours around Spitzbergen. The observations now taken differ materially from those heretofore published by the Germans. It is highly probable that the drift-ice this year will be found in large quantities, but, it would seem, not in dangerous proportions, and almost all the exploring vessels now in the high north are reported to have passed in the worst seas of ice, Dr Petermann, in a circular dated Gotha, September 2 (present), takes this intelligence as confirmatory of the theory of the new and current conditions on which the outstanding Austrian expedition and others have been projected.

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The Moabite exploration fund, according to a report recently read before the British Association, has discovered on the borders of the desert east-southeast from Heshbon, the ruins of a magnificent palace in an excellent state of preservation. A quadrangular wall of freestone, 510 feet each side, inclosed a brick palace. On the other side of the only entrance is an architectural front of carved work 150 feet long, and 17 feet high. This contained figures of what amount to 3,000,000 centals (5,000,000 bushels), more than three times as much as was shipped in 1871 during the same months. The amount of dust to depart the states, 134,328 barrels, of which China alone has taken 83,000 barrels. The shipments of barley have also greatly increased, being 1,000,000 bushels, against 16,666 bushels in 1871. The entire value of exports for 1872 is $25,381,126, against $18,547,769 for 1871—China and Japan taking nearly $2,000,000 of the amount. The treasure exports for the year 1872 are $1,004,000 in gold and silver bullion, $6,911,000 in gold coin, $98,300 in silver coin, and $1,047,700 in Mexican dollars, against $1,678,000 in gold and silver bullion, $2,625,000 in gold coin, $40,000 in silver coin, and $1,700,000 in Mexican dollars, last year. The duties on imports for the year are $6,566,000; the internal revenue collections, $1,932,760; the receipts of treasury, $25,275,000; the clearings operations, $1,224,600; the real estate sales, $8,966,000; and the mining stock sales $100,000,000.

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A FRENCH paper relates that at a village near Florenceville (Luxembourg), a gentleman walking along the side of a wood saw a honey bee swarming on a straggling branch of an oak tree. He went to a hive, and returned with a wood-cutter named Guiot, who climbed the tree, and sitting astride of the branch, cut off the excrescence on which the swarm hung. An unexpected result followed: instead of falling to the ground the swarm suspended, and, rising like a whirlwind, settled on the head of the unlucky Guiot, who was still sitting on the branch forty-five feet from the ground. The bystanders shuddered. Surely, they thought, he will be stung with stinginess and killed by a thousand stings, he must fall to the ground. But Guiot called up all his strength of mind and remained perfectly still till the swarm had formed in living wreaths hanging from his temples, and waving as he moved; then, half blinded by the insects, who covered his face and body, he contrived to descend from his elevated position, taking the greatest care not to irritate the living mantle. When he arrived on terra firma a hive was placed on his shoulders, but three hours elapsed before the bees would take possession of their new home. When this happy change was effected the poor wood-cutter's wife delight testified to the intensity of the anxiety and discomfort he had endured.

THE harvest in the province of Berri, France, promises an abundant number, to be abundant. The crops had been prayed for, and blessed, and sprinkled with holy water, and they naturally grew apace. Suddenly there came thunder and hail-storms. The growing grain was crushed. The peasants of Chateau-Langlin seem to have argued: We paid the Cure for getting God's blessing on our fields; somebody has cheated us; we'll avenge the wrong on the Cure." The tocsin hints at the altar, but speedily removed him to the gutter. Then they smashed altar and priest together, maimed the stone saints sadly, wrecked their Cure's house, and sacrilegiously set fire to him. The police interfered in time to save him and arrest the actors in the tragedy. He has been nursed back to life, and his foes have been sentenced to a few weeks' imprisonment for "disturbance of public worship."

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Harsh Treatment, Hard Work and Poor Pay.

Mr. J. H. McNairn, discusses, in the last number of the *Railroad Gazette*, the treatment of employees on many of our railroads, declaring that it is so harsh and unfeeling that something should be done for the present amelioration and future protection of the Class. He states that the peculiarities of their work prevents these men from concerted action in any of the movements to secure better wages and a reduction of the hours of labor. "Although it may not be possible in all cases to diminish the hours of labor, it is quite possible," Mr. McNairn thinks, "for railroad managers to have a good deal more care for the health and welfare of employees. It may be difficult to say beyond what point human endurance should not be taxed, for any reason less than the preservation of life and property; but an officer who continues a subordinate at a responsible duty until he is overcome by fatigue and necessarily unfit for duty, when he might have been relieved, certainly takes upon himself the responsibility for the results of such incompetency." Instances were cited where men were put to such strains that no person, however robust, could fail to break down. An engineman on a long line, taking out a freight train on Thursday morning, returned Friday evening, after thirty-six hours, continuous labor, and after four hours' sleep was called up to repeat the journey. Feeling that he was unable to go, he said so, but no excuse would be taken, and he again started out, returning on Sunday evening, having meantime had but three hours' rest. Frequent repetition of similar hardships broke the man down, and for weeks he was confined to his bed, his pay stopping when he quit work. Cases like this, Mr. McN. says, are of frequent occurrence, and in one instance at least resulted in a deplorable loss of life and property.

"A telegraph operator who was required to receive and execute instructions for the crossing of trains, after having been on continuous duty for days, notwithstanding repeated and urgent appeals for relief, became so exhausted as to be unable to receive a continuous message or write a line without dropping his pen and failing asleep. There were men at adjoining stations on either side who might have been sent to lighten the terrible pressure, but were not; and a shocking and utterly unwarranted slaughter of human life and an immense destruction of property were the finale."

Besides all this, many of the dangers to which these trainmen are daily subjected might, at small cost to railway companies, be obviated. The lowness of bridges has caused the death or disabling of many good men. Another prolific source of death and disability is the defective coupling arrangement of freight cars, and the position of buffers so near the draw-heads, which often catch the arms and sometimes the bodies of unfortunate brakemen, crushing them out of all semblance of humanity. This latter matter is easily remediable, and railway managers should be compelled by law to furnish proved couples for all cars, for whatever purpose used.

"Many railways have mutual benefit societies to which all employees can, and in some instances must, belong, which make weekly payments in cases of disability, or pay a fixed sum in case of death. This, however, is not sufficient, and an employee should feel that when compelled to go into a dangerous position the sacrifice he may have to make to duty will not be overlooked. There should on all railways be a fund established from which allowances could be made. This would seem to be the most appropriate disposition which could be made of the very considerable amounts which many companies levy on employees in fines for the infraction of rules, and which often disappear mysteriously without reaching the general account. Here many distressing cases are constantly arising in which men have been rendered incapable of supporting themselves, while in the performance of their duty, and have been most heartlessly turned adrift, too often to die."

Mr. McNairn states that the lives of a greater number of trainmen are yearly sacrificed in the ways above enumerated than result from all the great railway, steamboat and mine disasters put together. These latter occurrences are telegraphed from one end of the land to the other, but railway employees drop quietly and unnoticed out of existence, a single paragraph, "killed by the buffers," being about all the notice they receive. Coroners' juries return verdicts of "accidental death," and there the matter ends. The subject is one which all railway corporations should take under consideration.

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Pittsburgh and Grumsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 21, 1872.

While the market still remains close for borrowers the stringency is not increasing, and we may hope a change for the better has been made. The banks have been extending accommodations to all their tried customers, and are doing their utmost to carry them through, yet some of our best houses have been compelled to meet their incoming bills with notes instead of checks. Rates still remain up to the top notch and refusal meets all speculative or doubtful demands—only first class paper finds any favor with lenders.

Mortgages of large amounts it is almost impossible to place, but smaller sums (from one to three thousand dollars) find ready sale, as they are sought by cautious investors of small means, who want great security rather than high interest.

Local securities are not moving, and we hear of no sales on which to predicate quotations. Even the street improvement bonds of the city, which are usually sold ahead of their issue, find no purchasers in our home market. The few sales that are being made are to Eastern trust and insurance companies.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115⅝	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115⅝	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116	116	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
New 5s	111	111	111
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼
Currency 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Currency Sixes	113¾

—The German government has paid off during the present year, out of proceeds of the French indemnity, about £5,000,000 of its funded debt, in addition to the £24,625,000 which it had redeemed up to the end of 1871, making a total of £29,000,000 paid off, which the £19,000,000 now to be paid, will increase to £48,000,000. The total amount of the debt was £385,000,000. This applies only to the federal debt—the treasury bills issued by London at the end of '70. Little progress has been made, hitherto, in reducing the debt of the separate German States out of the indemnity.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
October 21, 1872.						
Gold	112⅞	113	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
Canadian	77	77	77	77	77	77
Western Union Tel	77⅝	78	80	80	80	80
Quicksilver	36	36	36	36	36	36
Pacific Mail	100⅝	101	101⅛	102	102¼	102¼
Adams Express		96	96	96	96	96
Wells, Fargo Express		86	86	86	86	
American Express		56	56	56	56	56
United States Express		96	96	96	96	
New York Central	95¾	96	96	96	96	96
New York Central Scrip	95¾	96	96	96	96	96
Erie	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Reading						
Michigan Central		116		116		
Michigan Southern	94¼	95	95	95¼	95¼	95¼
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsb'h						
Chicago and Northwest						
Do. preferred						
Rock Island	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
St. Paul						
Do. preferred	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Wabash						
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne		93		93		
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred						
Terre Haute and Alton						
Harlem						
New Jersey Central	99	99	99	99	99	99
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	95¾ Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. 59
Phila. and Erie	26⅜ North Penna R. R. 59
Lehigh Navigation	39½ United Co's of N. J. 125⅝
Catawissa	14 Schuylkill Navigat'n. 14
Oil Creek & Alley R.	54½ Reading	57⅝

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON,

October 19.—The slight increase of activity in the wool market noted by us two weeks ago has not continued, and the dullness of September has been resumed, sales being smaller than through the first of that month. The only improvement which can be mentioned is in fine delaine wools, which are held much more firmly than for some weeks. The sales of Ohio and western fleeces and pulled wools have been quite small, selling mainly to the tariff they are held at, although a few small lots of fine delaine are willing to pay.

There is much less disposition to make concessions on buyers than has been reported. They are easier, and holders are confident of higher prices in the not distant future. They have been looked for so many times, however, during the last few months, and have not been realized, that the result is somewhat doubtful. The stocks of these grades are much smaller to-day in the Boston and Philadelphia markets, and the reports from Ohio as to the amount in first hands are very contradictory. It would be demonstrated, in the next few weeks that the stock of fine wool in the West is small, or that it is in the hands of men who can afford to hold, if better prices may be looked for; but the stringency in the money market, which is working westward, may force holders to send their wool forward, which would prevent an advance.

In other grades of wool there is no change to note. Pulled, and the poorer grades of fleece, are 10 ample supply for the condition of the market, and the demand is light. Manufacturers of such goods find little to do now during, and are not anxious to buy wool except at very low figures.

Foreign wools are selling very slowly, holders being unwilling to meet the market. There have been some arrivals of Cape, but few sales, and of Montevideo a few are held high enough to make realizements pay expenses at present. Combing wools are in better demand, and pay. There is considerable talk of making realizements, but none or very little which has gone.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

October 19.—The market has not as yet recovered from its torpid state, and the business is still light. The inquiry, however, has been a little more active for the finer grades. Dealers maintain that prices have touched bottom, and say a turn must be for the better. Advices from England say that manufacturers there are doing a fair business. The stock of all kinds is remarkably small, and receipts continue very light. The sales for the week are 1,000 bales California, 8-month, 50c; 20 bales Texas, 20c; 20 bales Canada, 50c; 30 bags super pulled, 50c; 10,000 lbs Smyrna, 40c@45c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 21.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat nominal; No 1 red $1 12. No 2 red $1 at. Corn inactive, high mixed 46c, low mixed 45c, for fresh receipts. Oats quiet; No 1, 28c. Petroleum firmer in good demand and firm at 36c in car lots and 36c in tanks lots.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 21, 1872.

REMARKS.—There are so few changes in the market prices that we deem it unnecessary to take up space with general remarks. We may say that trade generally is fair, and that "all hands" are waiting for the "good time coming," or the opening of the fall trade. Before will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—There is a continued fair demand at unchanged prices. We continue to quote as follows: Soda ash, common, 4 cents; refined, 5 cents; concentrated, 6 cents. Pearl ash, 7½@8c; pots 6½; pearls 12@12½c.

APPLES.—Receipts 185 bbls. There is not a very active demand, consumers looking for lower figures. We are reported sales, as to quality and condition, at $1 25@2 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER.—Owing to the supply, prices have been reduced, and sales are now made at 45@50c per gallon.

BUTTER.—Nearly the same inquiry is present in this market but two classes of butter—good to prime and greasy. We quote: Choice rolls, 25@26c; fair to good 15@16c; solid packed 8@12c. Receipts 24 packages.

BEANS.—Old beans are not wanted. There is a fair inquiry for new white navy $3 00@3 25 per bushel.

BEESWAX.—Market quiet, with small sales at 35@36c 9 lb.

BAKING POWDER.—We are reported an active trade demand with sales at the following figures: 1 lb $6 00 9 dozen; ½ lb cans $3 25 9 dozen; 1 lb cans $6 00 9 dozen.

BROOM CORN.—There is no change to note; 4@7c are still the ruling figures.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—As yet the receipts are light, and prices are a little "stiffer," but we do not anticipate any injury of "buckwheat cakes." But a "good time is coming." Prices are, as yet, difficult to give—sales in bulk at $3 00@3 25 per cwt; in 50 2 sacks $5 00@5 per B.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—There are no changes worthy of particular note. The market is reported quite active. New meats are: Sugar cured hams, 14c; sugar cured pikes and rule about the same as old. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured hams (in sugar-cured sides) 13½c; pikes shoulders 8½c; sides, rib, 12c; sides, clear, 12c; breakfast bacon 13c. Dried beef 20c; mess pork $16; ham sausage 10c.

CHEESE.—Receipts have fallen off, being 71 boxes against 372. The market is fairly active at the following figures: New York factory 16@16½c; Ohio factory 15@15½c; dairy 13@13½c; western 12@13c.

CHICORY.—The market is overstocked and sales are made at $3 25 3 00 per bush.

CRANBERRIES.—Bassett Hydraulic $2 00@2 25 9 bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25; cultivated plunger $4 50@4 75 9 bbl.

CHANDLERIES.—There is a very fair demand with sales of Sperm oils at Carey's at $1 40@1 60 per gallon; other qualities $1 40 common grades $@$1 40.

CANDLES.—The market quiets firm at present figures. Mould 12c per lb; stearine, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 15½c; star, 14 ounces, 18c per pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—The market is unchanged and prices remain quiet at $8 9 case.

CARBON OIL.—The market is very firm at 25c 9 gallon.

EGGS.—A few lined have made their appearance, but are not quotable. Packed in oats in light demand. Prime are still selling at 25c per dozen.

FLOUR.—The market has been rather quiet for the past three days, occasioned by the small stock on hand. Buyers are complain that they cannot get their orders filled owing to the blockades on the railways. It is to be hoped that there will soon be a change, as we are informed that we will enjoy the surplus freight, and assist in bringing to the city much that is now awaiting shipment. We continue our quotations as follows: In store lots Rising Sun is quoted at $5 40@5 45; Excelsior, $5 50@5 75; Diamond, $5 75@6; Minnesota brand, $8 25; Golding Star, $8 25. Rye flour is from at $5 25. Oatmeal, $8 00 per barrel.

FEED.—Prices are unchanged, with regular sales at the following rates: Middlings $1 75@1 80; coarse corn meal $1 40; chopped corn and oats $1 40; chopped corn $1 35; chopped rye $1 50; bran $1 00@1 10 per cwt.

FISH.—A firmer market is still reported and sales are made at the following rates: White fish, $5 50 per half bbl; trout, $4 50; family mackerel, $3 per bbl; No 1 hay, $17@18; No 2 shore, medium $12; extra $18; No 1 large, in small packages, $20; No 1 in bbls, new or fresh, $6 50@7 for medium; new Labrado split, $8 50@9 00; new Labrador, $8 50.

FEATHERS.—No 1 geese remain unchanged at 72@75c to the trade, and 60@65c delivered in this city.

GRAIN.—The following are the receipts of grain at the Elevator on Saturday:

Wheat, bush	1,535	Barley, bush	7,280
Oats, bush	2,250	Rye, bush	408
Corn, bbls	1,000		

Receipts by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours were:

Wheat, sacks	170	Barley, sacks	690
Corn, sacks	641	Oats, sacks	981

Wheat—The market is firm at the following quotations: White $1 85@1 85 per bus; amber $1 82@1 85; red winter $1 65@1 75; white winter Indiana $1 75@1 80; Canada club $1 65@1 70; white Canada $1 75@1 80; Milwaukee club $1 65@1 70; white Milwaukee $1 75@1 80; Chicago spring $1 60@1 65; red Chicago $1 60@1 65; white Chicago $1 65@1 70. Receipts 1,535 bush. Shipments 2,000 bush.

Corn—Sold at from $@56c per bus; amber $1 82@1 85; red winter $1 65@1 75; white winter Indiana $1 75@1 80; Canada club $1 65@1 70; white Canada $1 75@1 80; Milwaukee club $1 65@1 70; white Milwaukee $1 75@1 80; Chicago spring $1 60@1 65; red Chicago $1 60@1 65; white Chicago $1 65@1 70. Receipts 1,535 bush. Shipments 2,000 bush.

Corn—Sold at from $@56c per bus; shelled corn chiefly, new car 50@52c. White oats 45@46c; mixed 43@43c. Rye 80@83c. Barley nominal.

CROCKERIES.—Trade continues active and prices remain very firm on all classes of goods, notwithstanding the exceeding close state of the money market. Telegrams received this day quote low grades of coffee up one cent, per pound, and we are assured that prices will go yet higher. Fancy grades are very difficult to obtain at any reasonable figure. The indications point to an advance in refined sugars before the close of the present week. We quote as follows:

Sugars—Granulated 13c; crushed 13½c; powdered 13½c; "A" 12½c; Extra C 12½c; C 12½@12½c; Havemeyer's extra C 13c; Boyd, G & Co., B, 13c.

Tea—Fancy Rio coffee 24½, prime 23½c; good 22c; fair 20c; roasted in papers 25@30c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 58c; good 75c.

Syrups—Union syrup 60c; H & E 55c; Rio 50c; Rebecca 45c.

Rice—Carolina, 9½c; Rangoon, 8c.

CATTLE.—A fair request is made at 5c 9 lb.

HONEY.—The receipts are light with the demand fair at 30c 9 lb.

HAY.—The market continues firm for sweet baled on track and wharf at $28@29 00 per ton.

LARD.—Good country is in fair request at 9c per 100 lb pkgs; in there is little refined. We quote: Kettle 10½c; Cleveland white $2 per bbl; eastern $1 75 per bbl.

LARD OIL.—Prices are firm at 75@77c; winter strained 55c; fall oils in good request at 50@52c.

MINCE MEAT.—The ruling figure is 12c per lb for choice brands.

ONIONS.—Trade good at $3 25@3 50 for silver skins; $3 00@3 25 for yellow; $2 00@2 50 for reds.

PEAS.—There is a good inquiry at present for green at $1 10@1 20 per bushel.

POTATOES.—The market remains quiet and unchanged. Peachblows sold at 60@65c per bush; Jersey sweets $4 50 per bbl; Baltimores $3 00@3 50.

POULTRY.—Dressed turkeys sell at 17@18c per lb; 35c@40c per pair; ducks, still, are scarce at $3 50@3 75 per dozen; chickens are quoted at 75c@$1 per dozen.

RAGS.—Country mixed 3½@3¾c; city mixed 4@4¼c. There is a slight diminution in the demand for this article, and $6 00 per case of six dozen is the ruling figure.

SEEDS.—Timothy has a little better feeling and the price ranges from $3 50@3 60 according to quality; flax seed $1 75@1 80.

VENISON.—Saddles are quoted at 25c 9 lb; whole deer 12@13c 9 lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 22, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market, as noted in our last, was firm. The advance before noted has been maintained. The market at present rules in favor of holders, who are no doubt well pleased with the situation. The demand is improving. Crude is quoted at Parkers at 84 3/8@84 5/8 per bbl, being about equal to 10½@10⅝c per gallon here. For prices in other parts of the oil regions the reader is referred to our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market is decidedly firm. Holders are asking an advance in certain deliveries. We quote as follows: spot or October, 26c; November, 25½c; December, 25c, with sales of 50,000 last half November at 25¾. The rates here are 27½@28c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

The firmness we have before noted continues, the tendency being to higher price. We quote city made $2 05@2 10; country $2 00.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 21.—The Courier says: In this market on Saturday there was a much better feeling, and riders were generally encouraged at the result of non-production for thirty days, as having the desired effect. The market closed firmer, with the following

SALES.

2,500 bbls upper road, spot	$4 10		
1,500 bbls upper road, spot	4 05		
500 bbls upper road, regular	4 00		
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 07½		
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 10		
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 20		
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 27½		

OIL CITY, October 21.—Closing Oil.—There is no change worthy of particular note. The market is reported quite active. New crude sold at 4 Wells' yesterday, and 4 Wells' and rule about the same as old. We quote as follows: Superior crude lots, gauge and delivery, 4 Wells' plain shoulders 83c; sides, rib, 12c; sides, clear, 13c; breakfast bacon 13c. Dried beef 20c; mess pork $16; ham sausage 10c.

CHEESE.—Receipts have fallen off, being 71 boxes against 372. The market is fairly active at the following figures: New York factory 16@16½c; Ohio factory 15@15½c; dairy 13@13½c; western 12@13c.

CHICORY.—The market is overstocked and sales are made at $3 25 3 00 per bush.

CRANBERRIES.—Bassett Hydraulic $2 00@2 25 9 bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25; cultivated plunger $4 50@4 75 9 bbl.

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FLOUR.—The market has been rather quiet for the past three days, occasioned by the small stock on hand. Buyers are complain that they cannot get their orders filled owing to the blockades on the railways. It is to be hoped that there will soon be a change, as we are informed that we will enjoy the surplus freight, and assist in bringing to the city much that is now awaiting shipment. We continue our quotations as follows: In store lots Rising Sun is quoted at $5 40@5 45; Excelsior, $5 50@5 75; Diamond, $5 75@6; Minnesota brand, $8 25; Golding Star, $8 25. Rye flour is from at $5 25. Oatmeal, $8 00 per barrel.

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VENISON.—Saddles are quoted at 25c 9 lb; whole deer 12@13c 9 lb.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 21, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads this week amounted to twenty car loads, or about four hundred head. In addition to these there were drives from Washington, Beaver, Butler and Mercer counties, making in all in the neighborhood of seven hundred head on sale at the different yards. The offerings generally were common, but few good to prime offering. The run was considerably lighter than expected, it being the lightest for some months. The drovers held cattle firm at the opening of the market at prices a shade higher than ruled last week. The butchers were not willing to pay any advance, and trade ruled slow for a little time, when the offerings became active, drovers refusing to make sales at last week's figures. The market was the most active and for some weeks, and while some drovers report a slight advance, the majority of them say trade ruled more active, but prices were no better.

The demand for cattle this week was not so good as it generally is, on account of a great many of the butchers having cattle ahead; had it not been for this the market would have no doubt been better. As it was every person appeared satisfied, and we heard less grumbling than for some time. Some drovers from the country who have not been in this market for some time thought the prices rather low, refused to sell, and drove to East Liberty.

Bulls.

The number of bulls on sale to-day was fair. In quality they were generally common. The principal portion of them were taken by the stall feeders, and but few were taken by butchers. The prices paid are not high, being in sympathy with other grades of cattle. Still they had a ready sale.

PRICES.

Extra 1,300 lbs steers (fine and smooth) $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,250 lbs steers (fine and smooth) $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lbs steers (fine and smooth) $5 25 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers (fine and smooth) $4 25 to $4 75; fat cows and heifers (fine and smooth) $4 00 to $4 25; common bulls $2 00 to $3 25; stockers $3 25 to $3 75; cows $3 00 to $4 25; heifers $3 50 to $5 00.

Hogs.

Follow will be found the arrivals at the Allegheny yards for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. S. McCleave:

Monday	2,850	Thursday	1,500
Tuesday	2,000	Friday	1,000
Wednesday	1,500	Saturday	1,000

Total.....9,850

HOGS.

P. M. Snyder, Orrville	
W. C. Rodler, Mansfield	
J. Rothchild, East Liberty	
H. Hoover, East Liberty	
Orr, Williams & Co., East Liberty	
C. Rumrick, East Liberty	
Total	41

SHEEP.

J. W. Unger, Canton	

Cattle Sales.

Holmes and Hunter sold 20 head common Ohio cattle at figures ranging from $3,50 to $4 50 per hundred pounds.

J. Needy retailed 2 car of Ohio cattle at prices varying from $5 75 to $6 50 per hundred lbs.

Wm. Moonshine sold 30 head of Washington county cattle at figures ranging from $4,50 to $6 00 per hundred lbs.

Mc. Kutz sold 30 head of cattle from Ohio at prices from $5,50 to $6 50 per hundred lbs.

James Hanlon sold 30 head of Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $4 50@5 00 per hundred lbs.

Carr and McCallister sold 87 head of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5,50 to $6 50 per hundred lbs.

Pilbar and Shedemantel sold 25 head of Butler county cattle at prices from $4 00@5 00 per hundred lbs.

J. Hamilton sold 30 head of Washington county cattle at prices varying from $4 50 to $5 75 per lbs.

D. Rothchild sold 30 head of Ohio cattle at figures from $4 to $5,25 per 100 lbs.

M. Kennard sold 30 head of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5,25 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

Lehman & Ziegler sold 30 head of Greene county cattle at prices from $4 25 to $5 00 per 100 lbs.

Kerr & Quigley sold 30 head of Greene county cattle at prices from $4 25 to $5 00 per 100 lbs.

Greenlees Bros. sold 30 head of Greene county cattle at prices from $4 25 to $5 00 per 100 lbs.

Lawrence & Co. sold 30 head of Greene county cattle at prices varying from $3 50 to $4 50 per 100 lbs.

Kerr & Quigley sold 30 head of Greene county cattle at prices ranging from $3 50 to $4 50 per 100 lbs.

Greenlees Bros. sold 30 head of Greene county cattle at prices varying from $3 50 to $4 50 per 100 lbs.

Pennsylvania cattle at figures from $4 25 to $4 50 per 100 lbs.

Lawrence & Co. sold 30 head of mixed Ohio and Pennsylvania cattle at figures from $4,50 $7 per 100 lbs.

Hunsicker & Co. sold 25 head of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $4 75 to $5 00 per 100 lbs.

Mc. Hunsicker sold 25 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $6 per 100 lbs.

Mc. Kutz sold 25 head of Greene county cattle at figures from $4 50 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

Mc. Kutz sold 30 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

Mc. Kutz sold 30 head of Ohio cattle at prices varying

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Preparing Work for Congress.

Inconsiderable Deficiencies in the Appropriations.

Order Out of Chaos in the Land Office.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1872.

Thus far the estimates that have been completed in the various departments and made known to General Garfield only call for two deficiencies, one of ten thousand dollars for the expenses of the census, to pay for maps ordered by Congress to accompany the report, and one of fifteen thousand dollars of the Lighthouse Board, to cover work on lighthouses that were accidentally omitted from the last report. A considerable deficiency is expected from the Quartermaster's department, owing to the fact that the House cut off a large part of the sum estimated for and reported as necessary by the committee, but notice was given at the time by Gen. Garfield, that if the reduction was made he would enter his protest in advance against the charge at the next session that the committee had cut down the estimates in view of the presidential canvass with the expectation of bringing in a large deficiency.

The Headstone Bids.

In beginning the examination of the specimens accompanying the bids for headstones for military cemeteries, all propositals for boards, iron, pottery, plaster paris and concrete have been thrown out, as not coming within the meaning of the law.

The Internal Revenue Report.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authority for the statement that he has not as yet begun his annual report. He has prepared a schedule of the consolidation and reduction of expenses, in accordance with the legislation at last session, which he thinks will reduce the expense of collecting the revenue considerably below the limit fixed by the congressional estimates.

The Land Office.

The record of work in the Land Office for the year is complete and makes a most favorable showing. When Gen. Drummond came in the posting of the work from the local land offices, which forms the basis of the whole work of the office, was sadly behind, and the inconveniences to purchasers all over the country very great, in numerous instances causing excessive hardship. Three hundred and forty three returns remained unposted. This work is now complete. The accounts of surveyors, registers and receivers, which were two years behind, have been brought up; five per cent. claims to States, which were a year and two years behind, are adjusted to the beginning of the year, and so up to date, and the number of patents unissued, in addition to the large number released and set forward for patenting by the posting of the books, have been decreased from nine thousand to three thousand. Some advance has been made in all other departments of the Land Office, and for the first time in a long series of years.

Suicide of a Mercer County Farmer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., October 21, 1872.

A farmer named Washington Lefever, living six miles from here, in Hayfield township, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging. He died this morning at four o'clock. He made a similar attempt eight years ago, cutting his throat so that he had not been able to speak above a whisper since.

About the Danes.

English correspondents who accompanied the Princess of Wales on her recent visit to her old home in Denmark, are making the people of the world better acquainted with Denmark and the Danes. A writer in the *Times* is much struck with the country people around Copenhagen, who are nice looking, honest, simple and bright; the woman in their quaint bonnets, consisting of a shape fitting tightly over their heads down as far as the ear, and about five inches broad, forming the base work, with, over this and attached to it a white handkerchief of square of muslin or lace, terminating in a point behind, triangular fashion, look very nice, and they are never tired of looking at all and everything, and what is more, they are honest enough to show that they are pleased. The servants are clean, bright and attentive. The people are all devoted to cleanliness. Among all classes soap and water, brush and comb are the rule and not the exception, and appear to be used in plenty and with vigor; their linen is a caution in the way of washing, and might be well copied at home by our laundresses and washerwomen. The Danes prefer themselves to do it, and not even in Paris is such washing to be procured in honesty they are unsurpassed, and set an example to all the world. If you enter a shop and buy an article, you cannot speak to them, but you put down your money and you pay nothing, and your proper change is given. Call a cab, drive anywhere, put a dollar in the driver's hand, which is six merks—his fare is two; he takes nothing more of his cap, bows, and off he goes quite contented, and if you give him another dollar he returns for it well lighted beyond measure, and thinks you a jolly sort of customer. I saw a cab set down a lady and gentleman; they passed and were almost out of sight; the lady had dropped her gloves without missing them; the cabby discovered them, and returned them practically after her. Off hat, bows, most politely handed the gloves, and returned. Go into a cafe; if music is going on of singing, and of the performers will go round with a small plate. If you put in a merk, fourpence halfpenny, threepence of it is returned; you are not expected to give more.

Politeness is the rule, and the multiplicity of bows is quite discouraging to the lazy. In every street and every place of amusement you see hats wildly extended in the air, the owners bowing to be sure particular in the way of saluting each other. Two shop boys meet, off comes the hat of each, it is held almost at arm's length, and with a sweep is replaced to be probably off again in a few minutes, and so on as long as a friend or acquaintance is in sight, whether on this side of the street or on the other. If you enter a shop, off goes your hat, or you are considered a boor, or—both! An Englishman. Soldiers are most particular in saluting their officers, whether non-commissioned or not, and the officers are the officers in returning it, no odds how great the distance and dense the crowd.

The women are tall, and as they and the men are fast walkers. The men begin to smoke when young, and keep it up. Pipes are almost unknown in the street. High, small-necked boots are almost unknown. Beggars and drunken people are scarce. The people are evidently well-to-do. All are comfortably and well clad, and all the women well and neatly gloved. The streets are wide, the houses high, with city rooms. The living in flats, as in Edinburgh, is the custom. They are evidently very particular about keeping their town clean, as not a particle of dirt is permitted to remain in the streets, which are kept continually swept by a large number of men with brooms and shovels show it. The streets are very slippery and unpleasant to walk in, on account of being paved with small round stones about seven inches square, both on sidewalks and center of streets.

Largest Land Sale Ever Made to a Single Person.

[From the Kansas City Journal.]

On Friday last a formal sale was made by General Robert E Carr, president of the Kansas Pacific Railway, to George Grant, Esq., of London, England, of a large body of land covering twenty-four square miles of territory lying contiguous to the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway in Ellis county, Kansas. The tract extends thirteen miles along the railway, twenty-four miles along Victoria river, thirteen miles across the country to Smoky Hill river, and has seven miles of water frontage on Smoky Hill river. A new city called Victoria will be laid out along the railway. A fine station-house will be erected, with lodging apartments for railway officers. An elegant hotel will be built and all the necessary water tanks, stock-yards, etc., to properly conduct the business of an important station on the railway. The railway officials offered to name the new city after Mr. Grant, however, but with great modesty he declined the honor, and preferred to have it called after his queen. This extensive purchase will result in making a large addition to Mr. Grant, with his usual energy and good taste, will expend a large amount in laying out a park, and in erecting buildings, etc. Mr. Grant, we learn, will go to England at once, and expects to return to this country in March with a fine selection of blooded horses, cattle, etc. A number of experienced farmers, stock raisers, etc., will also be sent over. It is Mr. Grant's intention to subdivide his purchase into farms of various sizes, to erect farm houses thereon, and to sell land and improvements at fair rates and upon terms which will enable enterprising persons to obtain a good home in a fine section of country.

We predict that Victoria will be one of the most important towns in Western Kansas, and that when the contemplated improvements are made the advantage of a residence there will be manifest to all.

The Mackerel Catch.

The catch of mackerel up to this time, says the Cape Ann (Mass.) *Advertiser*, has not been more than two-thirds that of last season. The catch for the present month will add materially to the catch remains to be seen. The schooner Manton omah, of Newburyport, recently caught in her nets one hundred and forty barrels of mackerel, and out of the lot only thirty- five barrels were taken to market for packing. The remainder, one hundred and five barrels, were thrown overboard. The waste and destruction of mackerel is the serious complaint against setting. The fish are among the most nervous of any that swim, and the least confinement so excites them that they keep in constant motion and soon destroy themselves. It often occurs that a seiner will take in the nets from five hundred to a thousand dollars worth of mackerel, and as it is impossible for them to care of more than two hundred barrels before the balance get to be dead as to be unsalable for dressing, unless there happens to be other vessels near, there is a great waste in the catch since the experience of many of the seiners this season. The Grand Menan fishermen say that they have not had better fishing for years, and that they are now having—averaging from three to five quintals to a haul.

SOME curious facts have been brought to light, during a recent run upon two saving banks in Troy, N.

The overseer of the poor discovered that several recipients of the city's charity had small little accounts at the banks, and he proposes to recover the sum s he has invested in their support. One man who had been owning a grocery bill of $13 since 1868 had $2,300 on deposit, and others had quite his little account, and many other were caught by lynx-eyed Yankee detectives. The most prominent bearers of the affair, however, was the preconcerted presence of a gang of New York pickpockets, who reaped a valid sewing girl thus lost $42, and a little newsboy can't find the $26 he drew. All are visited from the foolish timidity of the depositors, and in view of their hasty action.

DAVID SNOW, Esq., of Boston, at the request of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, is preparing, and has nearly completed, a valuable work on the fisheries of the world, with their rise and growth, brief biographical sketches of the original founders of those fisheries, and their successors. Mr. Snow has been engaged on this work for several years, and has given much attention to the libraries of this and the old world, with their manuscripts and printed documents, from the first date of the old Northmen's visit to the present time, the work will prove of much value.

The editor of a western Confederate organ, in an apologetic article, says: "The spirit in which we work is the chief matter." A great many of his readers had already arrived at the conclusion that the spirit in which he worked was the matter with him.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 21.—Cotton—Mid and lower X X X 27 50; choice extra 29 50. Corn—mixed and white do. Oats quiet at 39@40c. Bran dull at $1 10. Hay—choice $23. Pork dull; mess $16 25. Bacon dull at 16@16½c. Sugar—cured hams 18c. Lard dull; tierces 15½@16c. Sugar—centrifugal new has been received and sold at 9½c. Molasses—new 72@76c for prime. Coffee—Rio ordinary to fair 20@22c; prime to choice 23@24c; fancy and strong 25@26c. Sales 3,000 bales; good ordinary 18½c; low middling 19½c; middling 20c; good middling 20½c; receipts 1,000 bales; exports—coastwise 4,000 bales; to Bremen 2,800 bales; to Liverpool 3,000 bales; stock 72,966 bales.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, October 21. Cattle—Receipts 1853. There is a fair demand for Texans for feeding, and for good corn-fed prices are firm at $2 50@4 00, with sales of lots of extra, averaging 1294 lbs, at $4 50. Nothing is being done in shippers. Shipments, Saturday, 1,200. Hogs—receipts 6,000. Market dull and weak. Sales were made at $4 10@4 25 for the better grades for packers, and ship pers are out of the market. Shipments, Saturday, 5,501.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

Pird-shaped Human Skulls.

A paper read before the American Association by Professor Foster, of Chicago, is the most important which has as yet been brought forward at this year's Congress, and is likely to command the attention of scientists throughout the world. It proved the existence, at some remote period of the history of the globe, of a race of men whose *cranial* forms were different from those of known varieties of the human species as to constitute almost a new zoological species. Drawing were exhibited from some skulls found in mounds not far from Chicago, skulls which seemed more bird-shaped than men shaped, retreating so rapidly from the superciliary arch (that of the eyebrows) as to leave no forehead whatever.

This was found to be congenital, and not an artificial variation from the general human type, since the head was not enlarged in other directions to accommodate the brain, as is the case with the Indian tribes, who compress the head as a fashionable distinction. The brains of these men must have been exceptionally small, and in fact the discovery is of a variety so far removed from those heretofore known as to afford one of the most remarkable contributions yet made to the data of Darwinism.

Attention had been called before to the existence of some such race, but the knowledge of it was so vague and the facts presented by Professor Foster are contrariwise so ample that they come with the effect of a new discovery. The size of the brain cavity is not stated, but it seems probable from the general dimensions given that it is proportionately less than in many brute *genera*. Those who object to the "descent" forced upon us by Mr. Darwin because Mr. Darwin's theories run counter to their prejudices, will find a hard nut to crack in the new *data* thus brought forward. There are others who say that the present is a time of fads, changed not one jot nor one tittle by whatever facts of the past are found in every new truth that is dug, as the fossil from the quarries of Time, but we hope for the further progress of the race.—*N. Y. Mail*

THE new city hall in Louisville, a magnificent structure, erected at a great cost and nearly completed, has settled upon its sandy foundation to such an extent as to arouse the greatest apprehension for its safety, it being feared that some of the columns and arches have broken and that the building may tumble down.

CITY MATTERS.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Last Night—Sundry Matters Discussed—The Incrustation of Boilers—A Course of Lectures Proposed, &c.

In nearly every city of manufacturing, mercantile and commercial importance throughout the United States there seems to be an anxiety to vie with each other as to which is entitled to the prize for the best institute or association for the benefit of the masses, and with the exception of Pittsburgh, have had large and very remunerative exhibitions, which not only entertain and enlighten mechanics, manufacturers, lovers of art, music, and others drawn together by curiosity, but serve as a source of revenue for the maintenance of the premises of machinery and handicraft from all sections of the country. Our people are slow to be moved, but when once moved are liberal to that degree of undertaking do not flag or falter until they have been established upon a firm foundation to be self-sustaining and accomplish such a mission is what the Polytechnic Association have in contemplation. The Association has been in existence for several months, and first, and talk about lectures afterwards.

Mr. Daland said that he very much admired lectures of much notoriety could be obtained at this late day, much less if the matter should be postponed until future meetings.

Mr. Good presented specimens of incrustations taken from his boiler in Allegheny city, and the remains of what once was an iron pan used for holding drippings from the gauge cocks on the boiler from which the incrustations were taken. He was desirous of receiving information that would prevent the incrustation in the boiler. He did not use either river or well water, but had been supplying the boiler with rain water, taken from a pond near his place of business. He had frequently injected sulphur water into the boiler, thereby preventing incrustation to a great extent, but with no success than the disease; the sulphur water, while it prevented the scale forming, had a tendency to make the iron porous. The dripping pan, or what was once used for that purpose, presented an appearance as if it had been eaten by acids. In reply to an inquiry as to whether there were any minerals near the pond which supplied the water, Mr. Gold said he thought not, but that beneath the pond there was considerable limestone, and in close proximity free stone could be found.

Mr. Daland said that there are few hills near Allegheny but what are impregnated with lime.

Mr. Paul said from his experience with the water used for the city he was confident it contained sulphur.

Mr. Gold said that possibly there might be sulphur in the water, as a coal vein was only a short distance from the pond. The water was also positive to the iron that he has had three boilers eaten up in three years.

Mr. Alexander said that the specimens of incrustations before the meeting were similar to specimens taken from a boiler at Elizabeth, the water taken from which had been analyzed. The water in use in that instance was taken from a well. The sediment consisted of a yellowish color, and the iron pans used for collecting it would not last over three or four months. The remedy he applied was zinc, in the shape of balls about the size of eggs. These zinc balls were suspended in the boiler by iron rods, and in a few days had a strong affinity for lime, it collected whatever lime was in the water, forming a perfectly crystal scale. Mr. Alexander said that the front rings of his boiler three would soon become eaten by the action of the water that they would require replacing at any other time.

Mr. E. M. Turner remarked that in the construction of locomotive boilers in English shops, the lower plates of the flues were made thicker to overcome friction, and gave as his opinion that if Mr. Good's flues were so made there would be less liability to wear out.

Mr. Alexander closed the proceedings by giving a fine description of the Exposition at Cincinnati, and hoped that Pittsburgh would soon be able to boast of a similar institution.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday evening next at 7:45 P. M.

GAMBLING CONTRACTS.

The Bonsall Oil Suits in the Supreme Court.

Our readers may remember the suits brought by Sterling Bonsall, of Philadelphia, against several of our oil dealers, to recover on contracts for the delivery of oil. Some of the defendants put in the plea that the contracts were in the nature of a wager, and void in law. They were tried in the Common Pleas, and judgments rendered for the plaintiffs. Appeals were taken to the Supreme Court, and yesterday seven of the cases were decided—that of Logan Bros vs. Bonsall, which was affirmed; and that of Kirkpatrick & Lyons vs. Same, which was reversed on account of an error in regard to the admission of evidence as appears from the following extracts from the opinion delivered by Justice Agnew:

We cannot pronounce this agreement a gambling contract on the face of the writing. A bargain for an option, such as it presents, may be legitimate, and for a proper business object. We can imagine such cases. But it is evident such agreements can be readily prostituted to the worst kind of gambling ventures, and therefore its character may be weighed by a jury in connection with other facts in considering whether the bargain was a mere scheme to gamble in stocks. The parties are certainly in speculate upon the future prices of the articles they deal in, and must act accordingly. Such speculations cannot be denounced. But when ventures are made upon the turn of prices alone, with no bona fide intent to deal in the article, but merely to risk the difference between the rise and fall of the price at a given time, the case is changed. The purpose here is not to deal in the article, but to stake upon the rise or fall of its price. No money or capital is invested in the purchase, but so much only is required as will cover margin, as it is figuratively termed. Then the bargains represent not a transfer of property, but a mere stake or wager upon its future price. The difference requires the ownership of only a few hundreds or thousands of dollars, while the capital to complete an actual purchase or sale may be hundreds or thousands of millions. Hence ventures upon prices invite men of small means to enter into transactions far beyond their capital, which they are unable to fulfil, and thus the apparent business in the particular trade is inflated and unreal, and like a bubble soon to be pricked to disappear—often carrying down the *bona fide* dealer in its collapse. Worse even than this. It tempts men of large capital to make bargains of stupendous proportions, and then to manipulate the market to produce the desired price. This, in the language of gambling speculation, is making "a corner"—that is to say, the article is so engrossed or manipulated as to make it scarce or plenty in the market at the will of the gamblers, and thus to place its price within their power. Such transactions are destructive not of good morals and fair dealings, and of the best interests of the community. If the gambler in stocks, corporate and unincorporated, and innocent stockholders are ruined to enable the gambler in its prize to accomplish his ends. If this be not gambling in *e. g.* grain, the poor are robbed and misery engendered.

The case was reversed on the point raised by plaintiffs in error, that the Court erred in refusing to admit testimony to show that the contract submitted was a "gambling" contract.

SHOOTING A BURGLAR.

Midnight Visitors on Hiland Avenue—Citizens as Policemen—An Officer on Duty Guarding a Store—An Arrest, &c., &c.

Yesterday morning, Deputy Mayor Phillips had before him a man, giving his name as James Haley, charged with attempting to burglarize the premises of Mr. McElroy, on Hiland avenue. It appears that between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning a daughter of Mr. McElroy was awakened by an unusual noise beneath the window of her room. Hearing the dog bark, she looked out of the window and discovered a man about to descend the steps leading to the cellar of the house. The young lady immediately called her father, who looked out of the window, but saw no one. The young lady, however, assured him that a man had entered the premises. Mr. McElroy speedily dressed himself and loaded his shot gun for a reconnoissance of the premises. Leaving the house, he was just turning the corner of the dwelling when he discovered the three men described by his daughter. Mrs. McElroy, becoming alarmed, raised an upper window and cried to the men to run, that Mr. McElroy was going to shoot." One of the men replied, "Let him come on, we're prepared for him." Mr. McElroy then fired over the heads of the men with the purpose of frightening them. The rascals ran and started to go off, when Mr. McElroy fired at the second man, the shot taking effect on the side of his face and neck. The firing awakened Constable Hamilton, who lives near Mr. McElroy, and he hastened to the scene. Arriving there speedily with one of his light wagons to be hitched up, and he and Mr. Elroy placing Haley therein conveyed him to the Seventeenth ward station house, where Dr. McElroy was called and did everything necessary for the injured man. He was not very badly hurt, being punctured only by a few bird shots. On the route from Mr. McElroy's residence to the Seventeenth ward station house not one policeman was encountered. Lieut. Chidow was found at the station house on duty, and an officer who should have been upon his beat was warming himself by the stove.

After the hearing, yesterday, Haley was committed to jail to answer.

PARTNERSHIP LIABILITIES.

Decision in the Case of Irwin et al. vs. Bidwell et al.

Judge Sharswood, of the Supreme Court, yesterday delivered an opinion in the case of Irwin et al. vs. Bidwell et al., in which was involved the question of the liability of partners to third persons as partners. The case was brought up on a writ of error from the District Court of this county. Messrs. Bidwell & Phipps had advanced money to Mr. Jones in carrying on the refining business, and in lieu of interest had agreed to accept thirty cents a barrel upon every barrel of oil refined. The parties also entered into an agreement which required Jones to refrain from doing a speculative business, provided for quarterly or monthly accounts of the condition of the business, and further it was stipulated that under certain conditions Messrs. Bidwell & Phipps should have the right to become partners. In a suit brought by Irwin et al. Messrs. Bidwell & Phipps were alleged to be partners in the business, and therefore liable for the debts of the establishment, and claimed that the agreement and the bond and mortgage given as security for the fulfillment of the terms of the same, negatived the position they held. The suit resulted in a judgment for defendants, and the case was accordingly taken up to the Supreme Court.

Judge Sharswood, in his opinion, says: There are three classes of cases in which parties may become liable to third persons as partners. First, when they are actually partners *inter se*, by their agreement. Second, when not being partners *inter se*, or entitled to any share of the profits, they hold themselves out to the world as such by acts or declarations, and the particular creditors who sues, trusts them as partners on the faith of such acts or declarations. Third, when there is an agreement to receive a share of the profits as such, and not a mere commission on profits, or a sum equal to a certain share of the profits as a compensation for services. It has not been, and cannot be, successfully denied that the parties of this case bring it within either of the first two classes.

If there were any acts amounting to a holding out to the world as partners, there was no evidence that the plaintiffs gave credit to the defendants upon the knowledge and faith of such acts. Nor was there any agreement to participate in the profits. The written contract by which Jones conferred to pay Bidwell & Phipps thirty cents a barrel upon every barrel of oil refined at his refinery, had no relation whatever to the profits of his business. That agreement, considering the stipulated sum as a compensation for advances made by Bidwell & Phipps was clearly usurious, and could not have been enforced beyond the lawful rate of six per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan. Nothing can be more manifest than that a loan at a usurious rate of interest to a person to be employed in his business, does not make the lender a partner. (Persons on Part., 141, 142.) Supposing, however, the objection of usury to be out of the way, and the agreement to be as affected by that taint, Bidwell and Phipps were entitled, under its terms, to thirty cents upon every barrel of oil refined, whether the business in which Jones was engaged, and in which the money was to be invested, turned out to be a profitable or losing one. Nor had they any right to call for an account other than of the number of barrels refined, nor had they any equity or lien upon that or any other particular deposit by virtue of that stipulation. It had been long settled that the right of mortgagee security, they must have come in *pro rata* with all his other creditors, whether for debts contracted in carrying on that business or on any other account. If this be so, and we think that it has been, then the other provisions of the agreement relied on do not alter the case. Certainly the bond and mortgage, which were mere securities for advances, could not change their relation to that of any other partners. A mortgage on partnership property to a partner is incumbered property, and it would be a better position than he is without it. Subject to partnership debts, he has such a lien as against his partners as he has upon the property of any debtor, and could avail him. The provision for insurance on stock and the policies to be for the benefit of the mortgagee, and is intended merely as further security. So the provisions regulative of the conduct of the business that Jones should not pursue a speculative business, but confine himself to refining oil, without having first secured the crude materials for the manufacture of the same. These as well as the stipulations for the posting of the books should be done by persons satisfactory to Bidwell & Phipps, and that they should be open to their inspection, were evidently intended for their better security as creditors. We do not see how, under the circumstances, they could render it necessary, that if all these provisions had been known to Irwin & Co., the plaintiffs, and if that seen shown that they gave credit to the defendants as partners on the faith of them, it would not have been a sufficient defence. Such a partnership as would have made them liable as such. Had the confederacy been for the purpose of concealing the real advance of money to be invested as capital in the business the idea that it created a partnership would likewise be well answered. But Bidwell & Phipps undertaken to render their personal services in superintending the work, for so much per barrel of refined—had they been producers of oil and sold their crude production to be refined and paid for in the same way—had they been the owner of the store in which the business was carried on, and claimed it for a rent or consideration to be ascertained by the amount manufactured or sold, the cases would not have admitted of an argument, for authorities in abundance could be produced in which settle it. A landlord who leases to a tenant on the shares—who lets a tavern or a colliery, as well as a clerk or salesman who gives his attention and services on the same terms, have often been decided not to be liable as partners.

It only remains to advert to the argument founded on the supposed effect of the stipulation in the contract by which Bidwell & Phipps had the option to become partners at any time before June 1, 1870. If they should so elect, their advances were then to be considered as capital invested by them from the beginning, and they were to participate in the profits to the extent of three-tenths and to be liable for debts and losses. In our opinion the case would make them partners before they actually exercised the option by electing to become members of the firm, a fact which comprehends the agreement between parties to become partners at a future time will not make them such up to that time. Nothing must be complete before liability can attach, as has been expressly held in Howell & Badin, 6 Bengh, N. S., 447; Ezell & Ezell, 2 Yerg., 380, and the very point in the case of such an option as was here received was decided in Gabriel, Brill, & Meeson & Welsby 295, in which Lord Abragh said. The defendant clearly was not a partner until he had exercised the option given him of becoming such. He never had a right to an account of the profit of the concern. Judgment affirmed.

Alleged Larceny.

A young man named John McBride lodged information yesterday before Justice Barker against Geo. Cravenor, proprietor of a saloon at the corner of Fourth and A. streets, Southside, charging him with the larceny of two hundred dollars. The prosecutor boarded for some time at the house of the accused, and he alleges that from time to time various sums of money were abstracted from his pantaloons while he was at work, and suspecting the saloon keeper of the theft, made an information against him. The accused was held in the sum of five hundred dollars for trial.

Letters Held for Postage, October 21st, 1872.

	Cents.
Miss Karl Schmeigel, Kasson, Wis.	3
Mis-C. Howley, St. Vincent, Pa.	3
Brande & Derby, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Mr. Betscker, Camden, N. J.	3
Denis Cosgrave, New York	3
D. Duffield, Natrona, Pa.	3
Miss Bella French, Big Spring, Pa.	3
Kennedy Dennis, Tarentum	3
Lizzie Smith, New York	3
Chas. H. Kloman, Chester, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SHARPSBURG will have its grand Republican parade to-night.

THERE were just twenty-one cases before the Mayor yesterday morning.

PATRICK LEONARD, who cut his throat in the twelfth ward station house will recover.

THE Mayor sent John Milton Patterson to the workhouse for sixty days yesterday for being a vagrant.

THE Mayor sent Mathew McCracken to the workhouse yesterday for ninety days on a charge of vagrancy.

PATRICK SHUTERNIG, for acting disorderly was sent to the workhouse for thirty days yesterday by Mayor Blackmore.

WM. GATES was arrested yesterday on a charge of being a suspicious character. Defendant was sent to the workhouse for ninety days.

A MAN named James Wondermiller is charged before Justice Hartley, of East Birmingham, with deserting his wife. A warrant has been issued.

RICHARD SHEARGOLD yesterday lodged information before Alderman Gripp against Wm. Kauf for selling liquor on Sunday. A warrant was issued.

THE CORONER held an inquest last evening on the body of a man found dead on the Pan Handle tunnel. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE following named persons were removed to the poor house yesterday: Mrs. Edwards, Geo. Dine, Daniel Thomas, Geo. Thompson, Jos. Kinney and Charles Gerlach.

ANSON MCCULLOUGH, the party who attempted to sell officer Miller a number of small articles on Sunday afternoon, was committed to the workhouse for thirty days as a vagrant.

MOSES DUMMY, aged fifteen, and Mingos Maner, aged fourteen, both of whom were declared to be incorrigible by their parents, were sent to the House of Refuge by Mayor Callow.

THE Grant and Wilson Marching Corps of the Second ward will assemble at Wilkins Hall at 7 o'clock before seven this evening, preparatory to joining in the demonstration at Sharpsburg.

SUPERVISING architect Millet, of the United States government, will receive sealed bids for the sale of site and materials of our present marine hospital, and the erection of a pavilion hospital in its stead.

A COMMITTEE of the Veteran Legion of this city left for an Eastern tour last night. During their absence they will visit Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Harrisburg, returning next Saturday evening.

ALEXANDER GILLESPIE was passing along Strawberry alley last night when somebody struck him on the head with a piece of brick. He was taken to the Central Station House where his wounds were dressed. No arrests.

W. B. MERRIMAN made an information yesterday before Mayor Callow against Joseph Hartley, charging him with the larceny of a setter dog, valued at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and a collar worth seventy-five cents.

A YOUNG man named Alvira Sloughnacop was brought in the Central Station last night from the vicinity of Reymersburg, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in a state of insanity. His father and brother accompanied him to the city, and left to Dixmont to-day.

Mr. CHARLES MCDANIELS a prominent merchant of Chambersburg is reported missing. He visited New York recently to buy goods, having a large amount of money with him for the purpose. He has not been heard of for nearly a week. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with.

A young colored man named Saml. Golden, who has figured before the Mayor in several characters, was arrested last night on the charge of stealing a trunk, the property of Peter Fields, a resident of one of the upper wards. Defendant was held for a hearing this morning.

YESTERDAY afternoon a horse escaped from a stable in West Pittsburgh and galloped up the street. When the animal reached the corner of Lorenz & Wightman a child attempted to cross the street in front of the horse, and was knocked down but escaped serious injury. The animal was caught soon afterward.

A CHARGE of false pretences was preferred yesterday, before Alderman D. L. Smith, against John McIlbee, by Levi Keller, who alleges that he obtained merchandise to the amount of twenty-nine dollars, by falsely representing that he had considerable money due him. Warrant issued.

YESTERDAY afternoon the following gentlemen from Fayette county arrived in the city. They attend as jurors: Thos. McElroy, Uniontown; Decourcy Britt, Alexandria Hill, Taylor Jeffers, Martin Dixon, Daniel Conyinnour, William W. Williams, E. Inks, Lewis Searight, Stephen Wade.

LAST evening a delegation of our business men left for Allegheny, by invitation of the mayor, to view ing Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, on the necessity of releasing some $44,000,000 now locked up in the Treasury. The object of the delegation will be received by J. Don Cameron, and will proceed with him to the Island avenue depot.

YESTERDAY T. J. Smith appeared before Justice Salsbury of East Birmingham and charged Anthony Lee and Addison Frazier with the larceny of a buggy which he had hired, and driving off. Lee succeeded in evading arrest by jumping out of the second story window of the residence, and has not been heard of since. The other defendant has also escaped arrest.

A CHARGE of larceny was preferred yesterday before Mayor Callow against Daniel Smith, George Upper and Thomas Hall. They had a dash peddler, and was piying his vocation yesterday as usual, but unfortunately for him, the other parties named had entered a house, the accused jumped in the wagon and drove off. He was found some distance on the Perrysville road, and the property taken from him. He was arrested, and is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

YESTERDAY morning there was a narrow escape from a collision on the Fort Wayne road. About eight o'clock, while the accommodation train was stopping at Bellevue station, the locomotive of an approaching freight train was observed to appear suddenly out of the dense fog, some thirty yards in the rear of the rear car. The engineer instantly whistled "down breaks," and continued to sound the danger signal, thus endeavoring to get the accommodation train to move on. A collision was avoided by a few inches only, the freight engine's cow-catcher almost grazing the rear platform of the passenger train. The affair caused a panic among the passengers, but no one was injured.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

Colonel Armstrong's Expedition Against Kittanning in 1756.

The publishers of the New Hampshire *Gazette*, "the oldest newspaper in America," have issued a *fac simile* of the first issue of their paper, under date of "Thursday, October 7, 1756." The paper is, of course, very diminutive, compared with the blanket sheets of to-day. It is printed in folio form, but the entire sheet measures only nine and a half by seventeen inches. The old style typography is preserved in the copy, which gives it a quaint appearance. The number contains an interesting sketch of Col. Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning, an old Indian town, which occupied the site of the present capital of Armstrong county, and which was captured and burned on the 8th of August, 1756. We give the narrative, preserving as closely as possible the typography:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.

Saturday last arrived an Express from Col. Armstrong, of Cumberland County, with Advice, that he marched from Fort Shirley on the 30th past, with about 300 of our Provincial Forces, on an Expedition against Kittanning, a Town of our Indian Enemies on the Ohio, about 25 Miles above Fort Duquesne. On Wednesday last, he joined the advanced Party at the Beaver Dams, near Franks-Town; and on the 7th in the Evening, being within six Miles of Kittanning, the Scout discovered a Fire in the Road, and reported that there were but 3, or at most 4 Indians at it. It was not thought proper to attempt surprising those Indians at that Time, left if one should escape the Town might be alarmed; so Lieut. Hogg with twelve Men, was left to watch the Fire with Orders not to fall upon them till Day Break; and our Forces turned out of the Path and passed by without disturbing them. About three in the Morning, having been guided by the Wheeling of the Indian Warriors at a Dance in the Town, they reached the River, 100 Perches below the Body of the Town, near a Corn Field, in which a Number of the Enemy lodged, as it was a warm Night. As soon as day appear'd, and the Town could be plainly seen, the Attack began on the Body through which our People charged, killing several, and then entered the Town, Capt. Jacobs, Chief of the Indians, gave the War Whoop, and defended his House bravely, thro' Loopholes in the Logs. And the Indians generally refusing Quarters, which were offered them, declaring that they were Men, and would not be Prisoners. Col. Armstrong (who received a Wound in his Shoulder) ordered their houses to be set on Fire, which was immediately done. When the Indians were told they would be burnt if they did not surrender, one of them reply'd, he did not care, as he could kill four or five before he died; and as the Heat approached, some began to sing, some however, burst out of the Houses, and attempted to reach the River, but were shot down. . . . Capt Jacobs in gitting out of a Window was shot, and scalped, as also his Squaw, and a Lad called the King's Son. The Indians had a Number of spare Arms in their Houses, loaded, which went off as the Fire came to them; and Quantities of Gun powder which had been stored in every House, blew up from time to time, throwing some of their Bodies a great Height into the Air. . . . A Body of the Enemy on the opposite Side of the River, that were Spectators of the Action, with those in the River at a Distance, as if to surround our Men, they collected some Indian Horses that were near the Town, and made a hurry off the Wounded, and those already killed, and carried them over the River. Capt Jacobs, with the rest, as he lay wounded, abandoned him and fled, the enemy pursuing them. Lieut. Hogg died soon after of his Wounds. Captain Paul Reed, being wounded in the Action, was carried off by his Enemies, and left on the Field. Ensign Armstrong's Horse was shot under him, but he got off himself on foot, and fought on as an Officer, when having got of his belt Gun,